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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

MISSOURI.

Democratic State Convention.

Republican Party and Administration Heartily Denounced.

Civil Rights for Negroes Unjust to Whites.

THE USUAL REPUDIATION PLANK.

The Democratic Party Want Only Honesty and Capability.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met again at Jefferson City this morning and adopted a platform, which, after reviewing the Democratic administration of State affairs for two years past, is as follows:

Resolved, That we arraign the national Republican administration as having proven false to the true principles of government and to the Constitution, in the renewal of the worst features of the sedition law by passing an act known as the Poland Libel Law, and as disclosed in the shameful Credit Mobilier and revenue moiety frauds, and we denounce as especially unworthy of confidence every man, Democrat or Republican, who voted for the equally flagrant increase of Congressional and Presidential salaries.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, believing it to be uncalled for by the blacks and grossly unjust to the whites; sure to work great injury to the cause of education throughout the Nation, and possibly lead to a dangerous conflict between the two races. While thus declaring, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of education, for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Missouri; but are opposed to the mingling of the white and black races in our public schools, or other educational institutions.

Resolved, That beyond guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, neither the President nor Congress has the slightest right or justification for interfering with their domestic concerns, and that the personally irresponsible, wasteful and anarchical rule in South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, by which republican institutions have been brought into general disrepute, is the natural result of the violation of this fundamental article of Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the public debt should be paid in exact accordance with the contracts whereby it was created; that anything less would be repudiation, and that anything more would be an unjustifiable abuse of power by Congress in the interest of the bondholder and to the detriment of every other class; that the five-twenty bonds, authorized by the act of February, 1862, and succeeding acts, are distinctly, by their terms, made payable in legal tender notes or greenbacks, and the act of March 18, 1868, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to a coin redemption, was an utterly unjustifiable usurpation of power.

Resolved, That while not conceding the right of the Government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, if this policy is to be persisted in, we favor a repeal of the national banking law and the substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the national bank currency, thereby providing for an immediate and corresponding redemption of our bonded indebtedness and a saving of $24,000,000 of interest annually to an overtaxed people.

Resolved, That the evils necessarily attendant upon an irredeemable paper currency, should be removed by a removal of the cause, and that as the first, and we believe the only necessary step to such a result, the legal tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind to the United States, and to individuals, should also be made receivable for duties on imports.

Resolved, That railroad and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interests of the Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we recommend a tariff for revenue only, that will be just to all sections of the country.

Resolved, That while the West is heavily burdened to sustain the manufacturers of the East, a sum of upwards of $100,000,000 is annually collected from us in the shape of revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits, the products of our grain, and on tobacco, which by another unjust provision of the same law, the producers are prohibited from selling in the best markets. We therefore demand, in a spirit of justice, that this law be repealed, so that we may thereby be relieved from this unjust and partial system of taxation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Missouri will elevate to office no man upon whose personal or political integrity there rests a well founded suspicion; that honesty and capability are the requisites for all candidates, and that the officer who forgets that he is simply the servant of the people, and seeks his own aggrandizement at the public expense, is personally dishonored and should be denounced by all honest men, without reference to parties or past affiliation.

Resolved, That we favor now, as in the past, a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and especially of that article which provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

The following nominations for a State ticket have been made: Governor—Chas. H. Hardin; Lieutenant Governor—Norman J. Coleman; Secretary of State—M. K. McGrath; Auditor—Thomas Halladay; Treasurer—Joseph W. Mercer; Register of Lands—Oscar Kochtitsky. The remainder of the ticket is not yet reported.

TENNESSEE.

The Gibson County Murders---Governor Brown Issues a Proclamation of Reward for the Murderers---All Quiet at Last Accounts.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Governor Brown sent the following telegram to the Sheriff of Gibson county at twelve o'clock last night:

NASHVILLE, August 26.

I have no direct information of your troubles, but it is reported here, on the authority of the press dispatches, that riots are imminent in your county. If this be true, it is your duty to summon a posse of your best citizens and preserve the peace by dispersing the rioters and preventing the collisions; but in such a manner and by such means, if possible, as to avoid bloodshed. Keep me advised of the state of things, and I will render you all the necessary assistance to uphold the law and protect society. I have offered a reward of $500 each for the jail breakers, and invoke your aid and that of all good citizens to bring all the law breakers to punishment.

(Signed) JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

He also issued a proclamation offering five hundred dollars reward each for the Trenton jail breakers and the two murderers of Julia Hayden, colored school teacher of Trousdale county.

Nothing later from Gibson county or vicinity.

NASHVILLE, August 27.—The *Banner's* Humboldt special of this afternoon says: The parties who were scouring the country last night and yesterday afternoon have returned, as no negroes could be found, and it is thought now that none were under arms yesterday at all. Everything is now quiet here, and the citizens here are very indignant at the course taken by the mob at Trenton on Tuesday night.

INDIGNATION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—There is an intense feeling of indignation here against the murderers of the negro prisoners at Trenton. The press of the city denounce them for their cowardly butchery. The Bluff City battalion of the State Guard have tendered their services to the Governor to bring them to punishment. Dispatches from Humboldt report all quiet to-night, but the negroes much alarmed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers State of Pennsylvania and Utopia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The Memphis *Daily Register*, after an existence of about one year, has suspended publication.

The President has recognized Emil Lindburg as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Louis.

Professor Pierre Blot, the celebrated culinary artist, died, on Wednesday, at his residence, in Jersey City.

It is rumored that Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, ex-Consul to Glasgow, will soon assume editorial control of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*.

The Ohio Democratic State Executive committee was organized yesterday by the election of Amos Layman, as Secretary, and Jacob Reinhard as Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

George A. Halsey Nominated for Governor.

Synopsis of the Platform Adopted.

TRENTON, August 27.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. John Hill was chosen permanent President. Hon. George A. Halsey, of Essex, was nominated, unanimously, for Governor. The resolutions adopted approve the principles upon which the Republican party was founded and eulogize its achievements, particularly as to the reconstruction measures, the maintenance of the national credit, the reduction of the public debt and the honorable adjustment of foreign complications; express unabated confidence in President Grant, favor such legislation as will maintain the faith of the Government to creditors and secure the speedy resumption of specie payments, and approve such a tariff and such equal internal taxation as will afford protection to domestic manufactures and best promote and encourage the industrial interests of the State.

Senator Frelinghuysen and Secretary Robeson made stirring speeches, after which the Convention adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PUT-IN-BAY.

A Party of Pleasure-Seekers Upset in the Lake--Wife of G. A. Adams, of Cleveland, Drowned.

SANDUSKY, O., August 27.—Mrs. Adams, wife of G. A. Adams, of the Cleveland *Commercial Review*, was drowned at Put-in-Bay this morning, about ten o'clock. A party, including her husband, were rowing in small boats, Mrs. Adams being with Henry Beebe, of the Beebe House, and behind the boat containing her husband. They undertook to change positions, and upset the boat. After being in the water at least an hour, their cries brought assistance, but Mrs. Adams was dead when they reached land. Dr. Dunlap, of Springfield, was called, but failed to restore her. The remains were taken to Cleveland to-day. The calamity has cast a gloom over the whole island.

KENTUCKY.

Prospects of a Settlement of the Owen County Lawlessness.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Parties from Owen county report that the Russell-Walker party started this morning to meet General Murray and the United States troops at Gratz, where they propose to surrender. Russell is willing to come to trial, when assured that he will not be molested by the Smoot party. A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owenton, states that arrangements for a final settlement of the feud Owen are understood to be complete. Smoot will give himself up to the authorities when assured of protection. The settlement, so far as the present is concerned, is looked for at any time. Judge McManoma and the Commonwealth's attorney are here, and will begin the called term of the court on the fifth of September, continuing as long as there are any parties to prosecute.

LATER.—Wm. Smoot, the leader of the Smoot party, surrendered to-night, near the county line, and is now in the hands of the civil authorities at Frankfort.

TEXAS.

Raiding Bands of Kiowas and Comanches Whipped by General Davidson.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The Galveston *News'* San Antonio special says: The Kiowas and Comanches attacked General Davidson at twelve o'clock on the 23d, and endeavored to obtain possession of the agency building at the Wichita agency, forty miles from Fort Sill. The Indians were defeated the first day, and renewed the attack the following morning, but they were again repulsed. The attacking Indians are those who have been raiding and are now trying to return to the agency.

General McKenzie's expedition left Fort Concha on the 23d instant.

KANSAS.

Republican Convention Completes the State Ticket.

TOPEKA, August 27.—On reassembling this morning, the Republican State Convention completed the nomination of a State ticket, as follows:

Secretary of State—T. H. Cavanaugh; Treasurer—Samuel Laphin; Auditor—D. W. Weldin; Attorney General—A. M. F. Randolph; Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Frazier; Associate Justice of Supreme Court—D. M. Valentine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1874.

HENRY C. BOWEN VINDICATES HIMSELF BY LIBEL SUITS AGAINST THE PAPERS.

Henry C. Bowen to-day instituted proceedings in libel against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which damages are laid at one hundred thousand dollars. The complaint is based upon an interview published in the *Eagle*, purporting to have taken place between Bowen and an *Eagle* reporter, which Bowen claims to be false in every particular, and upon three editorial articles immediately following the publication of the same. A civil suit for libel has also been instituted by Bowen against the reporter who wrote the interview. Damages are claimed to amount to fifty thousand dollars.

Demas Barnes, proprietor of the *Argus*, was to-day arrested for libel at the instance of Henry C. Bowen and his son, for the publication of an alleged interview with Henry M. Smith. Barnes was released on his own recognition to appear to-morrow and make arrangements for bail.

THE SPANISH DUEL IN PARIS.

A dispatch received to-day by the editor of *El Cronista*, from Senor De Conta, who had a duel with the Cuban, Rosada, states: "I have satisfied my country's honor and my own. The duel was according to the code and I have been wounded slightly." No date is given to the dispatch, but it is supposed to be Paris.

PLYMOUTH INVESTIGATION REPORT TO-NIGHT.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met in secret session this afternoon. This was their final meeting, and at its conclusion they announced that their labors were finished, so far as their report was concerned, and that it was ready to be submitted at Plymouth Church meeting, to-morrow evening.

Races at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 27, 1874.

The first day's races opened very favorably, with good weather and a fine track, but the attendance was not quite up to expectations. The first race was a trot for horses that never beat 2:35. Three horses started.

SUMMARY.

Silversides	1	1	1
Tom Britton	3	2	2
Little Sam	2	3	3

Time—2:38, 2:39½, 2:41.

A running race followed, half-mile heats. Four horses started.

SUMMARY.

Modoc	1	1	1
Billy Sherman	2	2	2
Dick Lewis	3	4	4
Red Bird	4	3	3

Time—50, 52, 52½.

To-morrow there will be interesting pacing, trotting and running.

Ann Eliza Young's Divorce Suit.

SALT LAKE, August 27.—The *Evening News* says, in relation to the answer of Brigham Young in Ann Eliza's divorce and alimony suit: "Our readers will readily perceive that the answer, being constructed in technical style for a legal purpose only, is necessarily of an essentially different character from that of an informal statement."

The *Tribune* presents the record from the Probate Court, showing Ann Eliza to have been divorced from Jas. L. Dee, December 23, 1865, and states that judgment was made at the request of Brigham Young, in writing, addressed to the presiding Judge. The claim is made that the Superior Courts of this Territory having ruled that the Probate Court held no jurisdiction in divorce cases, Ann Eliza still remains the wife of Dee.

An American protectorate is now said to be virtually established over the Sandwich Islands. The United States vessel Benicia remains, until relieved, as a permanent marine police in the harbor of Honolulu.

Will the Protectionist Democrats of Pennsylvania eat the leek which their free trade brethren of Ohio proffer them? "Pite, I pray you; it is good for your green wound, and your ploody coxcomb."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Western District of Arkansas.

Unexpected Obstacles in the Way of Investigating Frauds.

Romantic Story of How a Government Clerk was Foiled by Masked Robbers.

Andrew Johnson Coming Up to the Senate from Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1874.

Western District of Arkansas.

At the last session of Congress the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice investigated the Western Judicial District of Arkansas, and developed a state of facts of the most disgraceful character, especially in relation to the disbursement of funds. It was demonstrated conclusively that the ex-United States Marshals, Logan H. Roots and Wm. A. Butler, had swindled the Government out of thousands of dollars by a course of fraud which was reduced to a perfect system. As a consequence, Congress was recommended to abolish the Judicial district, but for want of time the bill to effect this failed to become a law. After the adjournment of Congress the attention of the Attorney General was called to these frauds, and an examination of the accounts of Roots and Butler was made in the office of the First Comptroller. The grossest discrepancies and irregularities were soon developed, and two or three weeks ago Mr. W. H. Nessle, a clerk in the Comptroller's office, was detailed to proceed to Fort Smith and investigate the accounts there. For the purpose of facilitating the investigation, Mr. Nessle took with him, in a large box, the papers, vouchers and documents relating to the case in the custody of the Comptroller. To-day Mr. Nessle turned up in Washington with his box, and reports that he could not reach Fort Smith without incurring great personal danger, with a liability of losing the box, with its important contents. It seems that a knowledge of Nessle's movements and the purport of his visit preceded him. After he left the railroad and took the stage, he was informed that a band of masked men was after him to secure the box and destroy the papers, for the purpose of obliterating the evidence of fraud. The agent of the stage line advised Nessle that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to reach Fort Smith, and he consequently retraced his steps. The above is Nessle's story. The Attorney General was to-day reticent about the whole matter, and has written to Mr. Duvall, the District Attorney at Fort Smith, to ascertain all the facts in relation to any conspiracy that may have been entered into to capture the papers in Nessle's custody.

Andrew Johnson for the Senate.

Information received here from Tennessee, is to the effect that Andrew Johnson has the inside track for Senator, to succeed Parson Brownlow.

A District Policeman Abroad.

The Police Board of this District has just discovered that Thomas Clark, a colored politician from Alabama, who was appointed on the police force three months ago, has been for two months at home, in Alabama, holding another office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1874.

OPENING THE MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH.

The Commission of Engineers to report on an improved plan of an outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi, have left for Europe and will visit the Po, Danube and Rhine, in order to personally inspect those rivers and obtain such information as may be applicable to the Mississippi.

CITY OF PEKING EXCURSION.

Impromptu Meeting---Speeches by Distinguished Public Men on American Shipbuilding Interests.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 27.—This evening the excursionists on board the steamship City of Peking organized an impromptu meeting. President Sage was called to the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Sage, Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Congressmen Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Kellogg, of Connecticut; W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Erastus Brooks, General Horace Porter and others. The addresses were in compliment of the energetic manner in which Messrs. Sage and Hatch and other managers of the line had carried out their determination that the American flag should be seen more frequently upon the ocean, and in praise of the enterprise and skill of John Roach, the builder of the vessel. The speakers all expressed admiration at the efforts to reestablish American commerce, and the hope and belief that the Government would lend a helping hand to secure to the American people its share of the commerce of the world, and that ere long American ships would take the place of German and English steamers on the Atlantic. Congressman Kelley, in the course of his remarks, said that President Grant remarked to him yesterday, that he wished we had a hundred, instead of two, such ships as the City of Peking afloat, and that he would do all he could to stimulate their building. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Roach and the American Line steamers.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas are probable. Over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Lake Region lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain areas, except possibly the latter for the Lower Lake Region. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest low barometer, generally higher temperature than on Thursday, fresh and brisk winds, mostly from southeast to southwest, generally cloudy weather and rain areas. Over New England and the Middle States lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, southerly to easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and over the southern and western portions of the latter possibly rain areas.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 27, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.86	73	E.	Threat'ing.
Cincinnati	29.99	71	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.86	68	E.	Fair.
Inianapolis	29.90	70	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.76	68	E.	Lt. Rain.
Leavenworth	29.54	79	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	29.89	69	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.86	84	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.92	71	....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.53	75	S.	Threat'ing.
Pittsburgh	30.10	61	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.86	83	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.87	72	E.	H'y. Rain.
St. Paul	29.74	69	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.98	79	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.88	73	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.
(Room 23, First National Bank),
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 27, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.15	60	65	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.04	76	34	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.11	64	57	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barom	30.10	Highest therm	77
Mean therm	66	Lowest therm	57

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—$20,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 27, 1874.

A fire was discovered in the dry house of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company at 5:30 this evening. The building is of brick, filled with valuable lumber belonging to an organ factory of this place. The flames were confined to the building alone, and by hard work nothing outside was injured. The firemen have been working steadily ever since and are now (at 11:30) still at it. Danger to the adjoining shops is now felt. Loss twenty thousand dollars; partially insured.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Murderous Assault in the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., August 27, 1874.

In a drunken row on an excursion train returning from the circus at Jackson, last night, three men were badly cut. William Arthur and Evan Williams, of Oak Hill, are both reported fatally injured. A man named Blankenship did the bloody work, and escaped by jumping off the train while it was in motion.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE YORK MEETING.

LONDON, August 27.—The race for the great Yorkshire stakes was run at the York meeting to-day. Trent was the winner, Apology second, Daniel third. Betting just before the start was three to one against Trent, four to one against Apology and twenty to one against Daniel. There were four starters.

THE LATEST PARIS DUEL.

LONDON, August 28.—A special to the *Standard*, from Paris, gives an account of the duel between Ferrier de Conto and General Rosada. It says the affair came off with pistols, on the Belgian frontier, and de Conto was dangerously wounded in the side.

DEATH OF FOLEY, THE SCULPTOR.

LONDON, August 28.—John Henry Foley, the sculptor, is dead.

Germany.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

BERLIN, August 27.—The Spanish representative in this city has received full credentials as Minister, and has asked for an audience with the Emperor.

Belgium.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, August 27.—The final sitting of the International Congress will be held Saturday next.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 27.—The steamship Westphalia, which left New York August 13th, for Hamburg, was spoken, on the 24th, disabled. She had broken a shaft and was proceeding slowly.

LONDON, August 27.—The steamship Liffey, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet line, is ashore at San Ignacia, Uruguay.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 27, 5 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 per cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on government securities, is 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £537,000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 47 per cent., is now 48¾ per cent. Consols 92¾ for money and account. 5-20's, 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 104¾. New York Central 96; Erie 30; do preferred 46. Sugar 25s 6d@26s.

PARIS, August 26.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 2,283,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 63 francs, 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 8¼d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 8,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 61s 3d. Bacon 55s; long clear middles 39s 6d.

The President at Camp Meeting.

VINEYARD GROVE, MASS., August 27.—President Grant and party arrived here to-day, and was received at the Vineyard Highlands wharf in an elegantly decorated horse car, which conveyed him to Bishop Haven's cottage. He was there welcomed to the camp ground by Rev. M. J. Talbot, President of the Camp meeting Association. The President replied: "Thank you, sir." He was soon after conducted to the tabernacle and introduced to an immense assemblage of people, who cheered loudly. The introduction of Vice President Wilson, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Jewell and Governor Talbot followed, and after the singing by the congregation of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the distinguished guests retired. The President, on the way here, was received with salutes at Falmouth and Woods' Hole.

CHARLIE ROSS.

The City Marshal of Burlington Doesn't Know Anything About Him.

[From the Chicago Times.]

BURLINGTON, IOWA, August 24.—I see in your issue of Saturday morning last an article taken from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in reference to the Charlie Ross abduction case, which reflects somewhat seriously on my standing as an officer.

Knowing that your paper circulates all over the Northwest, and that you are a champion of fair play, I address this note to you, hoping that you will give it a place in your columns.

It is stated in the article referred to, that a Mr. Carter, a detective, approached me some days ago and told me that he had run down the abductors of Charlie Ross, and that they were then within a few miles of Burlington; I was asked to assist in capturing the men, also to help secure the person of the boy. The imaginative reporter said that Carter told me just how many men were with the boy, just where they were at the time he wanted me, and, after I had listened to his tale, I refused to have anything to do with the matter.

Now, if Charlie Ross has ever been in this part of the country, I was and am ignorant of the fact. I never heard of Carter, and certainly never saw him. If the detectives are looking about here for that precious, and, I think, mythical chap, they fail to let me know of it. I have never received a telegram, letter, circular, or any other communication calling my personal attention to Charlie's enforced absence. If Master Charlie is really an unwilling wanderer from the home of his childhood, I don't think he has graced the State of Iowa up to this time.

If you will insert this denial in your paper, you will confer a favor on

WILLIAM COX,
City Marshal.

The End of the Life of a Rover.

There is in the insane hospital at Augusta, Maine, now lying at the point of death, a patient named Samuel Hallinsworth Howard, aged about eighty, who has spent a singular life in this world. He was evidently a circus performer when a young man, and has often amused the patients and attendants by his vaulting and other feats once practised in the ring; he was a soldier in the Mexican war, but disgraced himself and ran away, so that he could never receive a pension; he served a term in the State prison, and was a prisoner in the Kennebec jail for nine years, from which place he was removed to the insane hospital in 1847—twenty-seven years ago—where he has since passed his existence and had a home. Stealing has always been his besetting weakness or dominant characteristic. He has been a State patient, within the walls of the hospital for almost a third of a century; he has no known relative or friend in the world. His insanity has been of a mild form. As above stated, he is now lying at the point of death, and will soon close a long life that seems to most minds infinitely worse than death.

THE *Railway Monitor's* statistics for the last year show an enormous increase in the railroading interests of the country, during and subsequent to the war, that will surprise everybody except those who have kept most closely informed on the subject. At the beginning of the present year the number of miles of railway in the United States was 71,564, costing with equipments, $52,099 per mile, or a total of $3,728,416,958, while but thirteen years before there were only 30,635 miles, costing $1,491,000,000. The bulk of our railroad importance then is of recent date, and at the beginning of the war, when boasting of our industrial progress, railroading was comparatively in its infancy in this country. Perhaps, however, its growth has been too rank to be natural or healthy. There are discouraging and encouraging signs. In 1873, in spite of financial revulsion and panic, the gross earnings of the same number of miles of railroad was an increase of 11.4 per cent. over those of 1872. This is taking the aggregate good and bad together; but some of the individual roads have lost credit and profits in the last year, so that the general prosperity in one sense measures their losses. Some roads have brilliantly justified their existence, and many others have proved their construction to have been a mistake. There is none too much energy applied to railroad enterprises, but a little more discrimination might be employed with great propriety as well as profit.

THE New York *Tribune*, measuring the trade of the past ten months by a period of the same length succeeding the financial crash of 1857, claims to show how much lighter were the lasting effects of this later panic. The decrease in the foreign commodities imported into the United States has been only 11 per cent. from last year, while in 1858 it was 22 per cent. over the preceding year. In the grocery business, especially, which is not affected by the development of home industries so much as the dry goods trade, the comparison with 1858 is decidedly favorable and indicates a much sounder condition of things in this line than existed sixteen years ago. The values of exports of domestic production for the first ten months of the last three fiscal years are, respectively, $409,473,997, $485,457,353 and $518,951,386, reduced to a gold standard. The increase of 1874 over the two preceding years is due to the great quantities of Indian corn, wheat and flour required to make good the deficiencies of European crops. As there is a much larger production in this respect this year and a prospectively larger demand in European markets no reduction in the last figures need be anticipated, even should the prices slightly fall. It takes more than one panic to seriously embarrass a commerce as strongly grounded as ours.

Buy Jenkins' Snow Flake, in the checkered front bags. Name in full on all the barrels. Look out for bogus brands. T. C. JENKINS.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth representative district in Philadelphia have nominated Joseph Hunsicker and James Duffin as candidates for Assembly.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* is authority for the statement that a movement is on foot to bring out Judge Butler, of Chester county, as an independent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. We do not believe there is any truth in the statement of the *Patriot*. Judge Butler has on several occasions come before Republican State Conventions for the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, and by a peculiar combination of circumstances was each time defeated. His appearance now as an independent candidate would be deprecated by many who have been his warmest friends, though he would undoubtedly receive a very considerable proportion of the Republican vote. The question of Judge Butler's coming before the people as an independent candidate was squarely put to one of his authorized Chester county friends by one of the Luzerne delegates, after the adjournment of the late Republican State Convention, and was answered in the most positive terms that Judge Butler would never again come as a candidate for the Supreme Court, either before a convention or otherwise. Therefore, if a third candidate comes before the people we do not believe it will be Judge Butler.—*Scranton Republican.*

Massachusetts.

GENERAL BUTLER TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.

SALEM, MASS., August 27.—It is announced that General Butler will run for Congress in the Sixth district.

Indiana.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LOGANSPORT, IND., August 27.—The Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional district nominated for Congress Jonathan D. Cox, of Miami county, at Peru, to-day.

General.

Basil Duke, the noted Western guerilla, who was the right-hand man of John Morgan, has come out in Kentucky for Congress, and will no doubt be elected.

In almost every Congressional district in Illinois the Republicans, Independents and Democrats have called separate conventions, and in many of them there will be three candidates.

General Wm. Cogswell, the chosen champion of the anti-Butler men in the Sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts, is said to have consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

At this stage of the political campaign it has become evident that the day of bolts and third parties has passed. The adventurer's cry of "Reform" has ceased to be a watch-word to rally the masses. A few soured politicians, with worn-out consciences and seedy raiment, gather at independent and anti-monopoly conventions only to find that they have no constituency at their backs. People have learned to distrust their protestations of superhuman honesty, and to shut their pockets against petitions for money to carry out political reforms.—*New York Advertiser (Rep.)*

The unkindest cut of all relative to the hopes and aspirations of the Democracy comes from that bright and shining light of the Bourbon faith, the Chicago *Times*. It says: "A number of prominent Western politicians of the 'Democratic' persuasion have been in consultation at the White Sulphur Springs as to an available candidate for the Presidency in 1876 on the 'Democratic' ticket. They came to the conclusion that Governor Hendricks is not available, and settled upon Roaring Bill Allen, of Ohio, as the coming man who shall lead the Democratic hosts to 'glory and the grave.' Bill Allen is an old 'war-horse of Democracy.' In ages past tradition tells us that he was stationed off the coast of Rhode Island to warn vessels from the rocks in lieu of a fog-horn. His age is great; his lung-power greater; his 'Democracy' of the most approved 'rock-rooted' description; his blooded bulls always take the highest prizes at county fairs, and his daughter is the wife of one United States Senator, and his granddaughter the wife of an English diplomate. These are his chief recommendations for the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. If elected we would often hear from him. Taking his stand on Pike's Peak, his voice would fill the land; his eloquence would thrill the people to deeds of valor and of patriotism. By all means let Roaring Bill Allen become the standard-bearer of the Democracy in 1876."

The Standing Army of the Pen.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

There is nothing that is made to figure more portentously in political discussions in America than the power of the "standing army" of officeholders subject to the administration; and if we were to believe the "outs" these officials are little else than the willing tools of an autocratic despotism. Yet in 1860 all these offices were in the hands of Democrats, and Mr. Buchanan allowed them to be used recklessly against the Republicans, but without the least success. In the spring of 1860 Philadelphia went Republican in defiance of all the power of the national administration. In October of the same year the State of Pennsylvania emphasized this defiance by electing a Republican administration and Legislature. And in the ensuing November a Republican President was chosen.

So it seems that this standing army of officials does not amount to much. Andrew Johnson vainly tried to use it for the restoration of the old regime. And if the Administration were again in Democratic hands Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would still roll up the same Republican majorities. But the explanation is simple enough. For although the standing army of officials is formidable enough there is another standing army of far greater importance, composed of the writing and publishing talent of the country. Under the old Jackson regime much of the journalism of the Republic was swayed by official sources at Washington. In those days the official organ at the capital had to be taken and paid for by every leading officeholder, and the tune it played had to be reechoed by every party organ in the land. But we have all got over that. The administration has no central organ, and no one cares the toss of a copper what tune any organ at the capital plays.

The fact is that the journalism of the country has prospered immensely, and is now on so sound a business footing that it is an independent power, and constitutes a standing army infinitely stronger than that other one in office. Sore-headed partisans talk about the government corrupting the press. But the thing is in its nature impossible on account of the multitudinous and diverse character of the press. Public sentiment, instead of being controlled by rings, caucuses and conventions, is overwhelmingly under the influence of the press, and when our journalism moves as with a common impulse in favor of any great principle the echoes of its opinions may be heard from two-thirds of the pulpits of the land. There was a time when, in consequence of the despotic power of the party over the partisan press, the influence of the journalism of the Republic was divided and therefore lost. In former times one-half the press was bound to defend the party in power, through thick and thin. But such is not the case now. Parties are managed with more intelligence and good sense.

Men who have lived through the events of the last twenty years have seen such tremendous changes that the partisanship of the past seems a thin and watery affair and not adapted to the current trials. But from one evil the journalism of the country seemed for a time prone to fall into another. For in the last Presidential canvass it ran away with the idea that the independent journals were supreme and able to command a following sufficient to dictate Presidents and Cabinets. The result of that effort, however, proved one thing conclusively: that there were no dictatorships in American journalism. It was shown to be a republic of letters, in which the majority alone could rule, and where the mass could and would refuse to follow bad lead. Thus corrected, the reign of the press has become re-established, and is better respected now than ever. It sustained the arbitration treaty, and it summarily attacked the reciprocity treaty. It made the back-pay grab a stench in the nostrils of the nation, and the Credit Mobilier a thing of terror. It put an end to landgrant corruption and sustained the Republican financial policy. Journals are fallible like men. They exhibit human defects of judgment, and these we must all bear with and strive to correct. But the press can no more safely be made a despotism than can any other power. And safety lies in the universality and the entire freedom of the institution. As a standing army of civilization it is by far the grandest invention of modern times.

WHEN a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong, polished plates, fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills project, like those on the back of the porcupine and hedgehog. There is the arched neck, the bright eye, the transparent cases, the piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long-jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times its own length, which is the same as if a man jumped six hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his own weight.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Joseph Milmore, of Boston, has the contract for the soldiers' monument in York. The work will cost $35,000.

According to the Reading *Eagle*, many of the ladies of that city are in the habit of taking opium, belladonna and arsenic.

Several gentlemen of Allentown, members of the 47 Regt. Pa. Vet. Vols., contemplate getting up an excursion to Key West, Fla., Beaufort, S. C., and New Orleans.

Elisha Shirey, of Birdsboro, Berks county, attended a corn supper on Monday of last week. He ate more corn than he ought to and died in consequence last Thursday.

On Friday night, Charles Williams, of Abington township, Montgomery county, after doing a good day's work, went to bed in apparently excellent health, and was found dead in the morning.

There is not harmony in the family of Joshua Harmony of Emaus. He sold a quantity of his wife's, his father's and his brother-in-law's furniture, and then deserted his family and went West.

The factory of the Chester County Canning Company, located at Oxford borough, is now in full operation. Within the last three weeks 6,000 quarts of blackberries and 2,000 quarts of huckleberries were canned.

Some of the parochial schools of the German congregations in Philadelphia are now employing English as well as German teachers, in order to give the children a full course without sending them to the public schools as formerly.

The Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold their twentieth annual exhibition at Reading on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Extensive preparations are being made, and a grand time may be expected.

An Allentown boy, son of Leopold Kern, while playing with a little girl named Frederick, got hold of a gun and playfully pretended he would shoot his companion. The gun went off, and some of the load entered the little girl's arm and back.

On Tuesday of last week Harlan H. Webb, of Kennett Square, while engaged in sawing a large tree at Howellville, was almost instantly killed by the tree splitting, and the falling part striking him on the head. He was twenty-five years of age and leaves a young widow.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The second crop of hay promises to be a much better yield than the first, and the high price of that commodity is likely to fall considerably. Farmers who were holding back for a higher figure than twenty-five dollars per ton may find that they have been making a mistake.

We understand that on the first of next month that portion of the West Branch and Susquehanna canal above Lock Haven, and that portion of the Juniata division above Petersburg, will be abandoned. Boatmen have been notified to have their boats out of those portions of the canal by that time.

W. C. Talley, of the Chester *Democrat*, has caused the arrest of William Orr, on the charge of embezzlement and larceny. Orr subsequently caused to be issued a writ of replevin, claiming all the material, books, etc., of the *Democrat* office as his property. He was the business manager of the paper for about eighteen months.

Edward Uhler, a five-year-old son of Peter Uhler, of Williams township, Northampton county, came out to the field where his father was plowing, on last Friday afternoon, and tried to climb upon a sled which was lying against the fence. The sled overbalanced, and little Eddie fell down, the sled falling on him crushing out his life. When he was found he was quite dead, with only his head and arms projecting from under the sled.

The Bradford *Argus* says: Mr. E. C. Sweet, of Monroeton, while berrying on Satterlee mountain a few days ago, killed six old rattle snakes and over fifty young ones the same day. There have been over two hundred killed on the line of the Barclay Railroad this summer. They come down from the mountains with more impudence than a sewing machine man or a lightning rod agent.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: On Saturday last a powder mill at Baker's station, near Herndon, was blown up by the explosion of a quantity of powder, and a man name Harry Dornsife so badly burned that he died yesterday. Dornsife saw a dust begin to fly and at once ran out of the mill. He hadn't more than got outside when the explosion occurred. The sides of the mill were driven out. Dornsife's clothing took fire and he was fatally burned.

At the Chrystal cave near Kutztown, Berks county, a Cornell University student named Dixon, became lost a few days since while exploring the cave. He had entered the place with a guide, but the young man wishing to spend some time in further exploration, the guide left, soon after Mr. Dixon stumbled and by the fall his lamp was extinguished and left him in utter darkness, he was unable to find his way out. The terror of the situation and thought that perhaps he should be left to perish in the cave, overcame the young man and he fainted away, in which condition he was found by the guide, who alarmed at the long delay of the tourist, had returned to find him.

The annual minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania have been published in book form. The statistical report of the Order for the year ending May 19th, 1874, shows that the membership in the State at that time amounted to 95,197, being an increase of 10,034 during the year. The Lodges in working order numbered 800, showing an increase of forty-six. The Rebekah Degree Lodges number 86. The relief report shows that during the year 12,012 members were relieved at an expense to the Lodges of $265,779 83. There was also paid $19,820 18 for the relief of widowed families; $1,434 59 for the education of orphans, and $76,556 32 for burying the dead, making the total amount paid for relief, $263,590 62. The receipts in the various Lodges during the year amounted to $898,302 23, and their total assets is given at $2,166,202 57.

And now a new pest has made its appearance—the carpet-bug. They are about twice the size of the common cimex lectularius, or bed-bug, and are covered with hair. They destroy the carpet by eating holes in it.

Duff's College.

There is no educational institution in the country whose prosperity is so much a matter of pride to our business men as Duff's Mercantile College. It is one of the old landmarks of the city, having been founded when Pittsburgh was a mere village, and its career in the many years it has been open to the public has been marked by the greatest success, as will be testified by a majority of our wealthiest business men. The system of bookkeeping taught in the college is well calculated to establish it in public favor, as its author, the founder of the College, was long recognized in commercial and financial circles as the ablest accountant of his day. His sons, the present conductors of the College, constitute the well known mercantile firm of P. Duff & Sons, and are therefore not only theoretically but practically qualified for the responsible trust.—*United Presbyterian.*

I Will Guarantee

Golden Fleece and my Snow Flake superior to any brands of flour sold in this market for the money. Have handled them for twelve years. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins' Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this Establishment.

A Question to the Point.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

If the central idea of a Republican form of government is that the majority of legal voters making known their choice in a lawful manner constitutes an election by the people, then how can an election by the people under a Republican form of government be obtained in the election of one of the Supreme Judges when more than one-half of the legal voters are disfranchised by our new Constitution?

Does not Section 16 of Article V. of the new Constitution call for the interference of Congress under the fourth section of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States? MAJORITY.

THE latest and most plausible plan yet brought forward for running street cars in cities without the aid of horses is a foreign device, in which the motive power used is an arrangement of powerful springs, encased in cylinders like watch springs, of course on a very large scale, and the application of which to the cars now employed is said to be extremely simple and easy. These springs are wound up by small stationary steam engines at each terminus of the line, and when so wound up will propel the cars, even with stoppages, for a longer distance than any existing line of this kind extends. The action is reversible, the application of the brake power in every respect satisfactory, and the working of the whole thing is pronounced a success.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$50,000 TO $60,000—ON first-class Mortgages, for two or three years. Address Postoffice Box No. 328.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD PROTESTANT Girl to go to the country to do general housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at 151 Wood street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO first-class Hammermen to draw wrench bars. Call on or address Walton Wrench Manufacturing Co., Girard, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—A COMPETENT Bookkeeper, who is engaged through the day, a set of Books to keep in the evenings. Address for terms, etc., Clerk, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MINERS—TWO HUNDRED Miners wanted at the Bituminous Mines of the Cameron Coal Co., Cameron county, Pa. Steady work and good wages. CHAS. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent. tf

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO TAKE orders for the best selling article in America; $30 to $40 per week easily made. No risk. Send for circulars. TAYLOR, HARPER & CO., 131 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

LOST.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, at Allegheny Depot, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, a package containing, besides memoranda, the following: Check No. —, drawn on Bank of Wheeling for $2,200, by John Porter to order of Dravo & McDonald; Check No. —, on Metropolitan (Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh) National Bank for $200, by Isaac Reese, to order of Shane & Co., indorsed; Check No. 705, on Allegheny National Bank, for $518 69-100 by Shoenberger & Co., to order of John Porter & Co.; Check No. 4305, on People's National Bank, for $300, by Wm. Smith & Sons, to order of John Porter & Co.; Note of Mingo Iron Works Co. for $750, at sixty days, to order of Mahan, Porter & Co., dated August 6th; Note for $2,200, by Mahan, Porter & Co., stamped PAID by Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh; Note Edward Harris, payable to order of John Porter & Co., payable at Second National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

Notice is hereby given to all persons neither to receive or negotiate a sale of said Checks and Notes or any of them. Payment has been stopped.

JOHN PORTER.
New Cumberland, West Va.
August 24, 1874.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM SAW Mills and Three Farms. Address C. BRIDGMAN, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. F

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ONE OF the best Stores in the city, and now doing a good prescription business. The proprietor wishes to sell on account of being engaged in other business. Terms easy to a good buyer. Address under real name, Box E F C, this office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Gear Paneling, Carving and Moulding Machine; three Planers and Matchers; one Hall's Shingle Mill; two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO NEW Frame Houses, one of seven rooms and one of four rooms, and an acre of ground with each; located in Verona Borough, but two minutes' walk from the station. A bargain for cash. Inquire at Room 13, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, $20 may be sent with the order, and the balance collected when the books are received by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession September 1st. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ CENTRAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders forthwith.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 369 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, September 1st, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them, including amendment to the by-laws.

H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1874. MWF

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEMASON'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—The Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers of this Association will be held in the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank Building, 135 Smithfield street, MONDAY EVENING, August 31, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested. By order of

GETER C. SHIDLE, President.

NOTICES.

☞ TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.

The undersigned, having fine pasturage in Upper St. Clair Township, will take a limited number of Horses for two months, or less, on reasonable terms. Best of care given the animals, but no accountability for accidents. For particulars apply at VOIGT & McGRAW'S, No. 12 Diamond.

JASPER MORTON.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of PETER KLEMAN, late of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly probated, without delay to

JULIUS VOETTER, Executor,
Twenty-first Ward, Pittsburgh, or
THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Attorney,
87 Grant street, Pittsburgh.
F

TIMOTHY SEED.

Parties desiring PRIME NEW SEED can be supplied at Lowest Rates by addressing

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,
1p 271 LIBERTY STREET.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

CAPE MAY TOMATOES,

FOR FALL DELIVERY.

Sales to August 8th,

10,012 DOZENS.

Sold week ending August 15th,

1,482 DOZENS,

Making a Total of

11,494 DOZENS!

Already entered on our Books for shipment.

The CAPE MAY BRAND of Tomatoes, of which we have exclusive control, are grown and packed in one of the best vegetable districts of New Jersey. They retain their natural flavor, and to use an expression of a dealer who last season sold several hundred cases of them: "THEY TASTE AS IF THEY HAD JUST BEEN PULLED FROM THE VINE."

Dealers should not neglect having their orders entered at once. They will be filled in turn as received.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

The Cameron Special

STEAM PUMP.

Cheapest and Best in the Market. Pumps Adapted to Every Duty.

☞ Circulars and Price Lists furnished on application.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

FS Corner Third Avenue and Liberty Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Barred Flannels!

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels,
Greenville Flannels, Blankets and Yarns,
New Lisbon Flannels, Blankets and Yarns,
Allegheny Barred Flannels.

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry

S. CADMAN & SON,

Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.

AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.

☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST

JULY 15th.

New Dark Prints,
New Bleached Goods,
New Waterproofs.

BLUE,
GOLD and
BLACK!

McElroy & Dickson,

54 Wood Street.

INSURANCE!!

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USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

"AND we shall win."—*Post.*
"Don't never prophesy unless you know."
—*Lowell.*

WE HEAR a good deal about "Democratic conscience," now-a-days. It is a variable quality, depending on locality and other circumstances.

THE "Lost Cause" is frantically trying to break the seal of the dishonored tomb in which it lies buried, in order to resurrect itself into a new Democratic life.

REPUBLICAN voters should bear in mind that they must be assessed before the 3d day of September, if they desire to cast their ballots at the November election.

THE Democracy should be called the Wry-neck party—their views on the financial question are so irreconcilably diverse. Well; the Republicans will be likely to wring it for them.

THE Democratic press of the State is jubilant over the announcement that ex-Governor CURTIN purposes to lend the party his assistance this fall. Ring down the curtain. It falls on ruin.

OUR friends throughout the State will place us under obligations by sending us, by mail, brief and pertinent reports of political meetings and movements of interest and importance in their respective localities.

THERE are eighteen national banks in the country which have not sent in five per cent. of their circulation to the credit of the redemption fund. A final notification was sent out yesterday, and if they fail to respond their notes will go to protest.

NORTHERN Democracy, itself too intoxicated with Bourbonism to lift Southern Democracy out of the gutter in which it lies wallowing, is attesting the sincerity of its friendship for the latter after the fashion of SHERIDAN—by lying down lovingly beside it.

FOLLOWING the lead of Pennsylvania, the Republicans of Kansas, and the Democracy of Ohio, have pronounced with emphasis against the third term. The Keystone State read the signs of the times aright, and, what is more, it had the courage of its opinions.

AND now even the conservative Boston *Post* hints a fear that the South is gradually returning to its ante-bellum condition. A misapprehension of fact. That section has really never departed from its old-time views and doctrines, and hence there is no "returning" about the matter.

WE HAVE already published the platforms adopted by the Republican State Conventions of Michigan and Kansas. Upon all the great questions of the day their expressions are patriotic, clear, sound and decided. The principles of the Republican party are as wide as the nation, and their ascendancy deserves to be as lasting as its foundations.

THAT blatant bully and insufferable egotist, BOB TOOMBS, has broken loose once more, to "proclaim to the world his purpose never to acquiesce in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments," and to advocate the re-election of President GRANT for a third term. Who cares about his hatreds or his acquiescences? Presently we shall expect to find him defying the laws of gravitation.

GOING for wool and getting shorn. Senator THURMAN flattered himself that he owned the Democratic party of Ohio, and hence attempted to force the issue of a square indorsement of himself and his financial views upon the State Convention. He probably regrets it now. That body adopted a square repudiation platform, and the over-confident Senator found himself booted out of his breeches.

A MATTER of general interest, not less to the people of Pennsylvania than those of other States, is the announcement made in the New York *Insurance Chronicle* that the Insurance Commissioner of that State, having examined the following companies and found them unsound, has revoked their authority to do business in New York: Allemannia of Cleveland, Atlantic and Pacific of Chicago, Clay of Kentucky, Hibernia of Cleveland, German of Erie, and Franklin of Wheeling.

THE Government of Brazil has recently made a further reduction of the duties on United States productions introduced into that country. The South American governments are evidently more and more disposed to do their purchasing here. Peru is sending extensive orders, and one shipment recently included nineteen locomotives and two hundred cars. Chili, too, is making demands for rolling stock, not only for her new roads, but to replace that of English manufacture on old lines—all of which is highly encouraging.

WE ARE glad to learn that the prolonged depression in the New York building trade is at length nearly over. We gather from the papers of that city that there is a perceptible movement among the builders, that the surplus dwellings left on hand last spring are now nearly all occupied; that at length the inevitable growth of population has nearly overtaken the builders while they have been idle, and that not only does a better market offer for this reason, but that labor is now more reliable, and prices of materials are more steady, so that there is some sort of basis for a calculation of profits. This is agreeable intelligence.

THE Democratic leaven of repudiation is working bravely. Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, and now Missouri. Do the promoters of this dishonest doctrine know the incalculable damage they are trying to inflict upon the nation? If it were not for the wise and patriotic attitude of the Republican party in regard to the financial question, by insisting on the payment of the outstanding bonds in gold, according to the conditions on which they were issued, thus building up the credit of the Government, and insuring a high price for United States securities, the attempt to refund the national debt would prove indeed a sorry failure.

THE *Post's* sense of hearing is so acute that it can detect the report of a gun several hours before it is discharged. Says that paper, in its issue of yesterday:

"There is no uncertain sound from the Missouri Democracy this morning. They say what they mean, and they mean what they say."

They had said nothing—at least nothing that our contemporary could catch; its Missouri telegraphic dispatches in the same issue simply stating that "three sessions had been held, but that nothing had been done except speech-making and ordinary preliminary business." This is forecasting the time, with a vengeance.

IMMIGRATION, thus far this year, seems to obey the law ruling in times of business depression, and only comes up to about half the rate of 1873. A New York contemporary states that the great financial crisis of 1837 caused immigration suddenly to drop from 80,000 to less than half that number. So in the year 1857, immigration numbered 183,773, but the panic came, and the very next year we could boast of only 78,589. In our present experience of "material misery," we witness the same phenomena, showing how truly material and moral causes regularly govern the numerical proportion of the influx of Europeans into the United States in successive years.

ALMOST every breeze from the South wafts to us the news of the murder of negroes by white men, for the purpose of terrorizing the race into the surrender of their political and civil rights and privileges. "HANS," said the tyrannical Dutchman to his son, who was brooding in a corner of the room, "what you tink?" "Nothing," replied the boy; whereupon the parent rejoined, "You lie—you tink I was one mean old Dutchman, and I whips you for dat." And if the Republican party shall abandon its duty of protecting the negro in the exercise of the rights conferred upon him by the Constitution of the United States, there will, from appearances, presently be a wholesale massacre of the colored people of the South—a long step toward a renewal of the civil war.

BOSTON must no longer indulge in sarcastic remarks concerning that ponderous list of unpaid taxes that issued from Chicago a few weeks ago, her own list of delinquent taxes on improved and unimproved property for 1873 filling thirty-six colums of the *Globe*, the list being the largest ever known since Boston was made a city. With her assessed valuation of eight hundred dollars, however, she is not likely to go into bankruptcy just yet. The explanation is, that last year and the year before, capitalists and builders were almost wild in land and building speculations, many of them erecting high-priced houses, involving unreasonable rents, and that when the September panic occurred all the enterprise of the moneyed men, in this direction, fell flat to the ground, so that they now find themselves hard up.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The character of the declaration of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention yesterday, may be epitomized in a very few words. Whatever therein is sound and good, is plagiarized from the Republican party—whilst whatever is unsound and vicious, is original. Putting aside, for the time being, its tawdry, cheap-Jack invectives against the Republican party, we invite attention to the significant fact that, upon all the leading issues vital to the honor and welfare of the nation and to the prosperity of the great manufacturing Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the platform is as silent as the grave. The very genius of cowardice must have inspired it. It prates vaguely of the depression of the industrial interests of the country, but it is as dumb as an oyster concerning the all-important question of protection to these industries. It favors, ostensibly, a return to specie payments, but it has not a word of rebuke to offer against the practical repudiation of the national debt by the Democracy of other States, the proposed abolition of the national banking system, the unlimited issue of non-interest bearing circulation notes, and the submerging of the land with a deluge of wild-cat currency—the legitimate inference being that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania itself has become tainted with the virus of free trade and repudiation. That, indeed, it is the purpose of that party to make these features a salient point in its future policy, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the Pittsburgh *Post*, in its issue of yesterday morning, speaking of the proceedings of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, jubilantly exclaimed: "The platform of principles announced," which include repudiation and a repeal or modification of the tariff, "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea"—and predicted the triumphant election of the ticket nominated upon it. Nothing but the selfish cowardice of the Convention prevented it from openly indorsing and espousing the disgraceful heresy of the free-trade repudiationists of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. That body was afraid such a course would damage the chances of the ticket, and so passed the matter over in craven silence: that was all. Neither has the platform a single syllable of remonstance against the adoption of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty—a conspiracy concocted by British free traders to cripple the growing ascendancy of our country in the manufacturing markets of the world, and relegate us for the next twenty-one years to our old-time industrial vassalage to England. We shall hereafter take occasion to refer to its evident desire to weaken the National Government, and paralyze both Congress and the Administration. It is sufficient, at this time, to set over against its savage denunciation of mixed schools and the Civil Rights bill, the published words of HORACE GREELEY, delivered less than two months before the Democracy nominated him at Baltimore for the Presidency. In the summer of 1872, he said, in a public speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, in speaking of the colored man, his duties, rights and privileges:

"I trust the day is not far distant when their common rights to any public conveyance and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized, as they were not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom, with a hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man's color will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever. So, then, I say with regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains but twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and, in those cases, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children, is to say they shall not have any school whatever."

And now, before the daises have thrice bloomed over the grave of their late misguided leader, they revile his teachings, denounce his principles, and spit derision upon his memory. Such is the platform upon which that party, whose record is darkened by almost every crime in the political calendar, and not one of which has ever been abandoned, repented of or even apologized for, comes before the voters of Pennsylvania with a request to be once more intrusted with the reins of power. Can there, under these circumstances, be any doubt that the Keystone State will give an overwhelming majority for the principles and candidates of the Republican party, which has always punished corruption, and awarded every man his rights under the law? We trow not.

AMERICAN COURTESY.

A writer in one of the magazines, whose lucubrations we have not seen, discusses the subject of American courtesy. We should rather have said American discourtesy, as the conviction of this philosopher as reported by a contemporary, is, that the masses of the American people are the most impolite people in the world; a fault which he ascribes to the democratic institutions under which they live, and especially to the doctrine of general equality. A German contemporary not habitually tender of American shortcomings takes our philosopher to task with some severity for this view of American manners. It reminds readers that the German poet HEINE scoffed at the same alleged result of equality on this side of the Atlantic, without possessing anything more than a hearsay knowledge of the subject, and it suggests that perhaps this magazine writer has surveyed his compatriots only from the secluded retirement of his study chamber. In contradiction of this domestic censor, it is not unsatisfactory to learn from his reviewer of foreign birth and education, that to the stranger who enters the country for the first time, nothing is more surprising than the courtesy he meets with everywhere. Whoever, he says, in Germany, France, England or Ireland is familiar with the social tone of the peasant's cottage, feels on entering an American farm-house that he breathes a more refined atmosphere; even in the dwelling of the lowest Anglo-American he encounters surprising civility of tone. Instead of making the people rude and uncivil, the democratic principle as here practically carried out may be fairly said to diffuse external polish of manners and to make it a common possession.

Having thus done justice to the civil manners of the American people, the writer goes on to assert the very thin and superficial nature of this polish, and to dwell upon the need of more thorough general education to give it depth and solidity in the character of a truly civilized people. But all that, we reply, will come in due time. In the meanwhile, Americans may safely congratulate themselves on the influence of their popular institutions in inspiring the humblest cultivator of the ground and the poorest day laborer with a self-respect and a confidence in the future rarely seen in the same classes living under aristocratic institutions. "JESHURUN waxed fat and kicked." Surely it is not at all strange, but only what might have been expected, if men born to the enjoyment of such advantages do not always bear themselves with graceful meekness. It is equally natural if, not having been carefully instructed in social obligations, they sometimes forget or refuse to recognize with becoming deference the rights of others. And still more natural and easily accounted for would be the fact, if men transferred at mature age from one of the old countries of use and wont, where everything goes on in ancient channels, and where the relations of social classes to one another are firmly established by rigorous prescription; the fact, we say, would be easily accounted for if men transplanted from surroundings so different into the ample atmosphere of freedom here breathed by all, rich and poor, well born and ignoble, sometimes found it difficult or impossible to adjust themselves to conditions so novel without offending the fastidious by their self-assertion. Young America also is no doubt often intrusive, impudent and ungovernable. Members of each of these classes undoubtedly exhibit themselves very often in a manner to justify the harshest things the magazine writer may have said about American rudeness. But all these evil and disagreeable things will be corrected in time. In manners people nearly always err through ignorance, and ignorance, crass ignorance vanishes here rapidly under the rage of the people for reading. Already with all our coarse society, we have some of the best society in the world, competent foreigners being judges, even as it was remarked long ago by an observant Englishman of ample opportunities, that the best bred as well as the worst bred people met with in London were Americans. Mr. THACKERAY has been quoted as making a remark almost as equivilent.

One advantage we can depend upon the development of with the utmost confidence, because it rests upon the very foundations of our free institutions. We can never, while the Republic lasts, have among us the arrogance and patronage of legally recognized social classes. As every man is here thrown upon his own manhood to succeed or fail, so every man has a voice in the public opinion which is the fountain of honor, and has thus a readily recognized claim upon at least civility from every one who desires or hopes for popular distinction. As in some countries every stranger of respectable appearance though unknown name, is treated with deference on the presumption that he may be a lord, here every man, as a rule, is treated with the respect due to a voter, if not the possible incumbent of the highest offices in the land.

THE deep interest which is almost everywhere felt in the food question invests the statement which the St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday publishes with regard to the supply of hogs throughout the country and the prospect for corn, with unusual value and importance. That paper lately set afoot extensive inquiries throughout the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas respecting the present condition and prospects of these two leading articles of commerce; the replies, as summarized by that paper, showing that Iowa has an excellent corn crop and about seventy-five per cent. as many hogs as the State produced last year, but that there will be a falling off in the weight, which will further reduce the crop of available pork for marketing purposes. Illinois reports somewhat less hogs this year than she had last, and a falling off in weights, while the corn crop is also reported to be about a third less. The reports from Missouri indicate a large falling off in the number and weight of hogs, and are somewhat discouraging with respect to corn. Nebraska and Kansas complain bitterly of drouth and grasshoppers. These two inflictions have so reduced the corn crop that what few hogs the farmers had left became a burden and could not be kept for want of feed. Taken altogether, the report seems to prove that the supply of hogs in the West will be much inferior in numbers to the supply of 1873-4, as well as much lighter in fatted weight.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* takes issue with those who claim that the religions of the day are altogether responsible for the assumed looseness and corruption of public morals on the part of their teachers and expounders. We quote:

"To our mind this is reversing the facts. The grossness in the life is quite as much the cause as the effect of the looseness in doctrine. The believer who becomes immoral does not like to retain the true religion in his creed, because it is his perpetual condemnation. He cannot thunder the terrors of the law in the ears of others, because he cannot endure the painful reverberation among his own guilty thoughts. The awful majesty of truth blazes with instant and ceaseless repreach, and he who is first vile, ministers to his own further corruption by substituting a shield of his own contriving in place of the burning light he cannot face. This is why the old verity, 'The soul that sinneth it shall die,' is replaced in modern teaching with the oldest lie on any human record—'Ye shall not surely die.' Heresy is not so much the guide and tempter to an evil as the child of corruption."

IT is pretty evident that the charms of the "old home," as contemplated from a distance by our European immigrants, are rather a matter of sentiment than anything else, which loses much of its power upon a nearer view. Of upwards of two thousand passengers landed at New York the other day, over one-third were returned citizens of foreign birth. Tempted by low fares on the ocean steamers, and discouraged by the results of the panic, they thought they would go home to make a little, and perhaps a permanent stay. Numbers, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, were heard to express regret that they had spent so much money for such a purpose. Other discontented refugees will be sure to follow, and we may look for the certain restoration of immigration to its old standard within the next two or three years.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Bob. Toombs says he is poor. Yes; he is too poor to speak the truth.

John Bull is a man of "spirit." He uses 29,000,000 gallons of the article in a year.

Confusion worse confused. The position of the Democracy on the currency question.

The railroading of the United States and Canada is done by 373,959 cars and 14,939 locomotive engines.

The *Post* will seem happy to-day. Still, you can't always tell; because it's often saddest when it smiles.

There are sixteen hundred volumes of printed documentary history of the United States, and not an index!

The Democratic party, in a number of States, is getting blind drunk with the intoxication of repudiation.

If the platform makers of the Democracy don't have a care, they'll soon create a corner in the brimstone market.

Two additional delegations of Chinese youth, of about thirty each, will reach this country next month to be educated.

Observe the constant spread of American ideas. The "Star Spangled Banner" has just been translated into German verse.

Steam whistles are to be discontinued on all railroads running into the city of Boston, except as special signals of danger.

Rise up William Allen says that when he speaks "it is without uncertain sound." The same may be remarked of a jackass.

We trust the *Post* isn't going daft. But its apparent belief that the Democratic State ticket will be elected, looks like it.

A shrewd, and perhaps suspicious, Troy barber, has invented a chair which automatically registers every person who sits in it.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Custer's soldiers deck their horses with flowers and have their hands full of nosegays.

How to exterminate the grasshoppers. Read the conflicting Democratic platforms to them—it would inevitably make them commit suicide.

Two of the main planks in the Democratic platforms which are being built now-a-days are "Curse the nigger," and "Curse the bondholder."

All these Democratic platforms resemble each other in one particular. Like poor Bessie Tilton, it is "a physical impossibility for them to tell the truth."

Pig-lead imported from and after the 22d of June, 1874, is entitled to the reduction of the per cent. off the duties under the revised statutes of this year.

The Pittsburgh *Post* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will have a nice time, now, in combating and contradicting the financial views and assertions of each other.

"Moral coercion" is what they call the process of restraining Southern negroes from taking an interest in politics just now. The law defines it as murder.

The Democratic party, from a national point of view, is the most distracted and inharmonious political organization that ever attempted to struggle through a campaign.

How very disinterested! In New York the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when the Democracy were so earnest for a Temperance party and separate nominations.

It is a significant fact that in these constantly recurring Southern affrays, the negro is never the aggressor. He is always the one encroached upon, and always the victim.

Why does Democracy so strenuously insist on the nullification of the power of the national government to suppress disorders that affect the popular rights or power to govern?

The cadet engineers who enter the Naval Academy this fall will have to pass a four years' course at the institution before graduating, instead of two, as heretofore prescribed by law.

Practical benevolence. Within the past eighteen months the Women's Educational and Industrial Society of New York, have taught four thousand workingwomen how to earn an honest living.

The sympathy of these Northern Democratic Conventions with the long-suffering and peace-loving chivalry of the South, who live for nothing but to damn the nigger, and shoot him if he answers back, is most touching!

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA—WHICH IS TO RULE?

BY BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN.

Georgia and South Carolina give tone and direction to the Southern mind and will. But not now, as formerly, is their influence the same. They are divided in their counsels, nay, opposed; and more opposed than any other two States are or ever were before in our nation. They are in fiercest hostility of ideas and government. The North has been set on the cry after South Carolina, and scarcely a paper, religious or secular, but has been led to join this crusade. The Associated Press, the taxpayers, and the daily journals of the South have set up this war cry, and the old Abolitionists and Unionists seem to have caught the craze and joined in the race to run down poor South Carolina. Papers of the ability of the *Times* and *Tribune*, gentlemen of the culture and breadth of Abel Stevens and James Freeman Clarke, are only specimens of the general surrender in whole or in part of the Northern mind to the Georgia domination.

The surrender bids fair to bring forth fatal fruit. It may lead to a recapture by the captured of the whole result of the war. It is the set purpose of the whole South to recover what it has lost—the government of the nation; and to recover this without any more surrender of their old claims than is possible.

Alexander Stevens declared just at the close of the war, that what they had lost on the field they would recover in Congress, even as Cromwell's rebellion succeeded in the revolution of '88. The present Governor of Georgia declares that under their present constitution feudalism, or the control of labor and the laborer, can be completely secured.

The words these leaders utter the white South feel. They are unanimous in this desire and purpose. Of course I exclude from this unanimity the men who stood by the Union, and still stand by the ideas that Union involves. Though when such Union statesmen as Governor Brownlow writes so bitterly against equal civil rights for all, and even speak of the despotism of South Carolina as contrasted with the liberty of the other States, it shows how deep, widespread, and dangerous is the feeling that can find such expression in the best Union circles.

Surely, then, the condition of these two States is worthy our consideration. Take as an example the place where this is being written. It is in the spacious study of a Professor in the South Carolina University. The beautiful grounds are in their most lustrous perfection of color and deepest perfection of shade. Into these grounds ten years ago, and thence back to the beginning, no youth of color was allowed to come, except as a servant of a white student or other noblemen. Now these persons walk its paths, sit on its benches, and teach from its chairs.

Nor do the other class and color stay away. Of its hundred pupils in its many schools a fair proportion are white. Five sons of Democrats are fellow students with those whom their fathers by voice and vote say can never be recognized as their equals.

Such a sight as this is as impossible in Georgia now as it would have been ten years ago. The whites profess to shrink with horror unspeakable from any such contact with their tinted kindred. The least attempt to approximate such an equality in a State university would be met almost with blood. Almost? Nay, altogether.

This university is under the control of Dr. Babbit, of the Episcopal Church, a broad and cultured man—cultured most of all in principles, and in the chief of principles, that of human brotherhood. With him are Dr. Cummings, Dr. Fox, Prof. Greener, and others of like mind and spirit. Prof. Warren has charge of the normal department, and will make that a great success. The schools of law and medicine are well patronized and well officered. We read glowing accounts in Northern leading journals of commencement exercises at Washington and Lee University, where the rebel chief was the subject of ceaseless and measureless eulogy; of the University of Virginia, where the same spirit prevails; but nothing but curses are heaped on South Carolina, when she is in this single act doing more for the cause of liberty and nationality than all the State colleges of all the South. Even Mississippi, under the fatal lead of Mr. Alcorn, separates her colored youth from their white brothers. This State is grandly uniting them. If she can be supported a few years by the votes and the sympathy of the North, she will have made this experiment a permanent and glorious success. Nay, she will extend it through all her sister States. But if she is assailed and deserted by her friends, and left to the mercy of her malignant and steadfast foes, she may succumb, and then comes chaos and black night again to all this Southern land.

This educational difference is only one of many. The manner and spirit of the colored man is vastly different in the two States. In the one he moves as if depressed and timid and scared; in the other as if free. I noticed this the first time I crossed the line that separates Georgia from South Carolina. It was after dark. I had ridden all day through Georgia, and had just left Augusta, where the cloud of this fear and oppression settles very heavily. The cars stopped, and I heard an earnest debate going on upon the platform. It was a company of colored men debating politics. You never heard such persons in Georgia discussion politics around railroad stations. It would attract universal attention, and draw upon them the censures of the press, and possibly more fearful and fatal vengeance.

Yet these men were only doing as groups of white men do everywhere. One among them, in a gleeful tone, was declaring what he was going to run for—Governor, Speaker, member of Congress, and at last broke out: "No, I guess I'll run for committee of the whole." I said to myself, hearing this hilarious demonstration of negroes: "Surely this is South Carolina." The difference in their spirits is never more clearly seen than on the Fourth of July. That holiday is celebrated by the freedmen of South Carolina as heartily and aboundingly as by the boys of New York. What crowds thronged the Battery of Charleston, where before the war not one was allowed to walk save as a servant carrying trays or babies. How the streets and the cars were filled with their happy, shining faces.

There was no insulting the whites. In fact, scarcely one of them appeared in the streets or at the windows and doors. Sisera's wife looked from behind the lattice, if she looked at all. But Deborah and her sort were full of gladness. "These are United States citizens," said a gentleman. "Surely so. No better citizens have the United States. Shall we defend or destroy them?" You wouldn't see such a jubilee in Georgia. There would be mutterings loud and deep at such pretended equality, even if it was, as here, without any social mixture. The happiest people in the South to-day are the late slaves of the few remaining free States—such as South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. How long will they remain so?—*Independent.*

PERSONAL.

In New York, the other day, a Mr. Pickle was married to a Miss Onion. Think of a bed of pickled onions!

Ex-Gov. Enos T. Throop, of New York, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last Friday, in excellent health and spirits, and surrounded by a large party of friends.

Daniel Pratt is nowhere as the "Great American Traveler." Here is Mr. Kilduff, who, as Chief Engineer of the Pacific Mail Company, has sailed 1,786,000 miles, in twenty-three year's service.

It is said that Murat Halstead's real purpose in going abroad is to purchase of Mrs. Lydia Potter her interest in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Mrs. Potter's late husband first gave the *Commercial* its present rank among newspapers.

General Charles Devens, Jr., Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a circular calling the attention of the posts and of all individual comrades to the appeal for aid which is presented by their brethren in Minnesota and Wisconsin,

Jean Ingelow, the English poetess, has a nephew, Edward Ingelow Pitman, to whom she is giving a collegiate education at the college in New Brunswick, New Jersey. This young gentleman, fifteen years of age, came to this country alone and unattended, to satisfy an earnest desire to see America and be educated here.

General Corse, the hero who held and defended Allatoona, Ga., one of the bravest and most remarkable fights of the war of the rebellion, is making a short visit to friends at Plymouth, Mass. He is the officer with reference to whom Sherman, on learning that he was in command exclaimed: "He will hold out! I know the man!" And he did hold out, though more than a third of his small force of less than two thousand had fallen when the enemy, immensely outnumbering his, desisted.

James W. Marshall, who first discovered gold in California on January 19, 1848, having been charged with being a drunkard and a gambler, says he has never gambled, and that the stories about his being a drunkard do him the greatest injustice. He is now in receipt of an allowance of $100 a month from the State, and instead of squandering it uses much of the money in aiding struggling persons in establishing themselves in business.

Among many letters Tilton has received is the following, dated Boston, August 22, 1874: Mr. Tilton. Dear Sir:—I do most sincerely hope you will carry your case into the courts, where alone you can obtain justice. If you have not evidence enough already to satisfy the public, you may have some offered you from the "Hub" that you know nothing about as yet. Yours very truly, Daniel S. Bowen. The Boston *Traveller* says there is no such name in the city directory.

GERMANS who have emigrated to this country while liable to military service at home, will be gatified to learn that a commission is to be instituted in this country for providing those who are physically incapable of serving as soldiers, with certificates of the fact. This practice has already been carried into effect with regard to Germans living in Russia. As technical deserters emigrants are often deprived of the property which they would otherwise have inherited. Under the new rule the decrepid can get relieved of their obligations.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off, and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial, as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed, this effects a cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.......................President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.......................Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.

School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.

Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.

For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END.

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.
MWF

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution, Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
☞Send for a Circular.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
F No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership between WILLIAM FRAZIER, MARTIN METZGER, FREDERICK METZGER and MAGDELENA METZGER, was dissolved on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874, by limitation. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from same discharged at the office, No. 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, where the business will be continued by the said William Frazier, Martin Metzger and Frederick Metzger, under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER,
MAGDELENA METZGER.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.
HARDWARE, GLASS, STRAW, TEA,
MANILLA, HAM, CARPET, LINING,
COFFEE, RAG, BALING, ROOFING.
Paper Bags, Saturated Felt and Cement.
Warehouse, 32 Wood St.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. BAHMER & CO., Livery Stable Keepers, opposite American House, has this day been mutually dissolved by the withdrawal of ANDREW and JOHN BAHMER.

The business will be carried on in the future by
A. D. BAHMER.
A. D. BAHMER,
ANDREW BAHMER,
JOHN BAHMER.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1874. F

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned under the firm of P. F. DREW & BRO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, we having disposed of our Livery Stables, at Nos. 156 and 158 Grant street, Pittsburgh, to MICHAEL McCULLOUGH & CO., who will continue the same. The business of the late firm will be settled up at the office of the late firm of P. F. DREW & BRO.
P. F. DREW,
J. F. DREW.
Pittsburgh, August 26, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY LLOYD and GEORGE BLACK, under the name and style of LLOYD & BLACK, has been dissolved by the death of the late GEO. BLACK.
HENRY LLOYD,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership and will continue the Iron Business as heretofore, under the firm name of
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.
HENRY LLOYD,
DAVID MCK. LLOYD,
HENRY BALKEN.
The business of the old firm will be settled up by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1874.

NOTICE TO COPYISTS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive, FOR TRANSCRIBING 108 ASSESSORS' BLOTTERS FOR 1875. When written, said Blotters must be carefully compared and made to agree with originals in every particular.

Specimens of the work required and further information regarding the same can be had on application at the County Commissioners' Office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 20, 1874.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive, for furnishing the county with TWENTY THOUSAND BUSHELS—more or less—OF GOOD MERCHANTABLE COAL, free from slack or dirt, to be delivered at the Court House in such quantities and at such times as the County Commissioners or their agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

NOTICE
To Iron Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received in the office of the County Controller, until TUESDAY, September 1st, 1874, for the Construction and Erection of an IRON BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek, on the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, of 93 feet clear span between top of abutments, 16 feet extreme width, without sidewalks. Working capacity 80 lbs per square foot of floor, factor safety 5. For further particulars apply to or address office of County Engineer, second story, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.
August 19, 1874.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, August 22d, 1874, for the construction of a Brick Stable, on Second avenue, for the Duquesne Engine Company, No. 2.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of T. D. Evans, architect, Fifth avenue.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN H. McILROY,
Chairman Building Committee.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.

ALLEGHENY, August 26, 1874.

Owing to the great demand that we have had during the past ten days for Early Fall Dry Goods, we have fully Stocked up all the Departments of the House with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, bought at Exceedingly Low Prices, and are now fully prepared to supply the people with plenty of Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices. Sincerely thanking the public for the extraordinarily liberal patronage received during what is usually considered the dull Season, July and August, we will promise for the future that no effort will be spared to give good satisfaction to all.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

At 25c, Extra Fine Alpacas, in all the new Fall Colors.
At 37½c, Double Width Alpaca Poplins, all new shades.
At 62½c, Fine All-wool Satteens, in beautiful new colors.
New and Desirable Colors in Cashmeres, Pongees and Poplins.
French Merinos and Delaines.
New Silk Poplins and Repps.
Plaid Poplins and Serges.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Mourning Dress Goods!
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.

New Fall Styles in Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Shawls, all kinds.

Flannels! Flannels!
An Immense Stock, all Kinds, Qualities and Colors, at Exceedingly Low Prices.

NEW DOMESTIC
AND
Housekeeping Goods!

New Fall Styles Calicos.
New Side-Band Calicos.
New Chintzes, Percales, &c.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels and Towelings.
Linen Napkins, Doylies, &c.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Quilts, Coverlets, &c.
Shirting Checks, Cheviots, &c.
Furniture Checks, Dimity and Chintzes.

Special Attention Requested to the Large Stock of Country-made and Eastern
Blankets,
All New and Fresh—Extra Bargains.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, JEANS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Wet Calicos!
At 3c, 4c, 5c and 6¼c, all Best Cloths and Colors.

NEW MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS!

New Fall Styles Hats and Bonnets.
Handsome New Sash Ribbons.
New Flowers, Plumes, &c.
New Fall Ribbons.
Choice New Scarfs and Sashes.
New Neck Ruchings, Collars, &c.
New Embroideries and Laces.
New Trimmings, Belts, &c.
Linen and White Goods.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear.
Stockings, Gloves, &c.
Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Hair Switches, Rolls, &c.
Gents' Underwear, all kinds.
Gents' Fine Dress Shirts.
Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, &c.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Neck Ties, Bows, &c.

NOTION DEPARTMENT!
COMPLETELY STOCKED WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
Have Now Open Large Lines of
New and Seasonable Goods for the Fall Trade.

BARRED AND DRESS AND SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, YELLOW AND BLUE FLANNELS.
ROB ROY AND OPERA FLANNELS.
ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTIC COTTONS, COTTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
COLORED AND BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS AND POPLINS.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES.
NEW SIDE BAND PRINTS ARRIVING DAILY.

Close Cash and Short Time Buyers Respectfully Invited to Examine Our Stock
Prices Guaranteed as Low as Eastern Jobbers.

New Goods!
NEW PLAIN DE BEGE,
NEW TWILLED DE BEGE,
NEW FRENCH CHINTZES,
NEW ENGLISH CHINTZES,
NEW PRINTED REPPS,
NEW TYCOON REPPS,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
NEWEST STYLES
BODY BRUSSELS,
LATEST DESIGNS
Tapestry Brussels.
NOVELTIES IN
Two and Three-Plies, Ingrains, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT
Lowest Cash Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.

Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.
We are constantly treating all diseases of a chronic and private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free in English and German. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Office and parlors, at No. 137 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. d*

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE," 144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

MANHOOD RESTORED—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. MWF

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES. RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CEMENT SEWER PIPE
AND
PATENT CHIMNEY PIPE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
Scales,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood.

INSURANCE.

GERMAN AMERICAN
Insurance Company of Penn'a.,
PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS, - - - $125,000 00
DIRECTORS.
G. H. MEYER, President.
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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.
PAINTING, TRIMMING and REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at Lower Prices than elsewhere.
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Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 27, 1874.

Much of the money that usually, at this season of the year, flows in from country banks, neighboring and tributary to Pittsburgh, appears this year to be slow in gaining its customary channels. It has been the habit of these institutions to make considerable purchases of approved Pittsburgh paper about this time, which they, as a rule, have not cared to have paid off until at or near the approaching 1st of April. This fall we see few interior banks in town with a view towards making such purchases, and the fact is in all probability that they have allowed sheir money to remain quietly on deposit with their Pittsburgh and Eastern correspondents, awaiting the opening of the fall season, which they hope, perchance, will offer to them opportunities of investment at once as safe and more lucrative than are presenting themselves just at present.

Our own banks are taking paper in tolerably large amounts from their favored customers. It is a noticeable fact that the supply of really first-class paper offering outside of the banks, "on the street," as it is often termed, has, for the past four months, been less than ever we have known it in Pittsburgh.

—Yesterday the iron manufacturers held a meeting at their rooms, Fourth avenue, in pursuance of the call of a circular issued some time since, for a convocation from all parts of the country, for the purpose of trying, by mutual agreement and consent, to better the condition of the trade financially.

Upwards of forty iron mills were represented, and a large number of communications offered from parties who had the interest of the meeting at heart, but who from business considerations were unable to be personally present. The following are a number of the mills represented: Brown & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., Brown, Bonnell & Co., Everson, Macrum & Co., Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., Wm. Clark & Co., Greenville Iron Company, Westerman Iron Company, Erie Rolling Mill Company, Kimberly, Carnes & Co., Reis, Brown & Berger, Ohio City Iron Works, Carnegie, Kloman & Co., Byers, McCullough & Co., Cleveland Iron Company, Lindsay & McCutcheon, Lawrence Iron Works, Mitchell, Trauter & Co., Swift Iron and Steel Company, Gaylord Rolling Mill Company, Niles Iron Company, Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, Pittsburgh Forge Company, Glass, Neely & Co., Terre Haute Iron Works, Moorhead & Co., Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, William Richards & Son, Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Henry Lloyd, Son & Co., Zug & Co., Spang, Chalfant & Co., J. Painter & Sons, W. D. Wood & Co., Jones & Laughlins, Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., and the Ohio Iron Company.

By unanimous agreement prices were advanced, and all pronounced their intentions of firmly abiding by the card rates. An increased demand was stated as being the condition of the market, which circumstance would the better enable all hands to adhere to the new schedule.

Another meeting will be held in a fortnight, when comparisons of results will be made.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 27, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M
Gold	109⅝	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117⅝	....	....	117⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅛	....	....	118¼
5-20's, 1862	112⅛	....	....	112¼
5-20's, 1864	116	....	....	115⅝
5-20's, 1865	116¾	....	....	117
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅝	....	....	116⅝
5-20's, 1867	117⅝	....	....	117¼
5-20's, 1868	118	....	....	117⅝
10-40's	110⅝	....	....	110⅝
10-40's, coupons	114¼	....	....	114⅝
Currency 6's	117⅜	....	....	117½
New 5 per cents	112½	....	....	112½
Western Union Tel	76¼	76⅜	76¼	76½
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47½	47⅜	47½
Adams Express	....	106	....	107
Wells-Fargo Express	....	76	....	76
American Express	....	60½	....	60⅝
United States Express	....	67⅛	....	67⅜
New York Central	102⅜	....	....	103
Erie	....	31¾	31⅝	31¾
Michigan Central	....	74½	....	74½
Michigan Southern	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅝
Illinois Central	....	93¾	....	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	87	....	87
Chicago & Northw'n	....	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
Rock Island	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
St. Paul, common	35⅛	....	35⅜	35⅝
Do. preferred	....	....	....	53½
Wabash, common	36¼	....	35⅝	36½
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	93⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	....	24⅛	....	24½
Union Pacific	29	28⅞	28¾	29
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	99⅝
Harlem	....	125	....	125
Atlantic & Pacific, pref	....	....	14½	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	12	....
Tennessee, old	....	75	....	....
Do., new	....	79	....	....
South Carolinas, April	....	15	....	....
Do., July	....	15	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	92¾	....	....

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 51¼, sales.		
Pennsylvania scrip, 102¼, sales.		
Reading, 55¼, sales,		
United Companies of New Jersey	125½	126
Oil Creek	7	7¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Company	53½	..
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	..	64¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

The market to-day was fairly active in wholesale and jobbing branches. The grain market continues to be strong, especially in oats, in which there have been for some time exceedingly large transactions. There have been received at the elevator so far this month, 161,300 bushels of oats, and there is no accumulation at present, which shows that the transactions in that grain have been unprecedentedly large. Prices are not materially changed, being about 53@54c for white; 50@52c for mixed. Wheat is arriving a little more freely, but our former quotations are not materially changed. Corn is also coming in rather more liberally and prices are perhaps a shade easier, although not quotably lower, at 82@83 for ear; 80@81 for shelled, high mixed and yellow. Rye and barley are inactive and nominal.

In country produce there is little new to note. Peaches, pears, apples and potatoes are still among in large quantities and the market overstocked with these products. Prices have been maintained by making reshipments to Eastern markets, but holders were by no means firm, and purchases could be made at low figures. Butter keeps up to former quotations as the receipts are not large, and strictly choice yellow sells readily at 20@24c. Cheese is kept steady by a rather light supply at 13½@14c.

There was a fair movement in groceries today at unchanged prices. Sugars are a little weak, and the market for coffee is rather easy. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Japan	55c@ 1 00
Fancy	26½c	Oolong	25c@ 85c
Choice	25½c	Fancy	@$1 00
Prime	24 c	Souchong	25c@ 85c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java	c	Strictly chce N O	@88c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	@83c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Prime	@85c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	39 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips.	@75c
Standard A	10⅞c	Sugar drips	@65c
Standard B	10⅝c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10⅜c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard hards	11¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9¼c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9⅞c	Rangoon	@8 c
Cuba	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box.	$3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13@13½c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00		

By an error in our report yesterday, the words "pieces" and "tierces" were transposed in the statement of bacon received during the past two weeks. The report should have read: pieces received this week, 4,456; tierces, last week, 630; this week, 114; total, 744. The market continues quiet, but nominally at former quotations, as folows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 16c; ½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 17½c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 17c; in 3 lb pails, do, 18¼c; in 5 lb pails, do, 18½c; in 6 lb do, 18c.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, brls	1,675	Apples, brls	153
Cheese, bxs	115	Corn, sks	343
Wheat, sks	1,328	Rye, sks	170
Oats, sks	5,756	Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, tcs	27	Potatoes, bus	448

Ice, cars	2
Hay, bales	130
Peaches, crates	1,245

We must omit extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY August 27, 1874.

There is little change to note in the condition of the retail markets. Fruits and vegetables and country produce are in good demand and plentiful supply. The demand for fish has fallen off and trade is dull. The following were the ruling prices in the market this morning.

MEATS.	
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	20 @25 c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15 c
Beef, rib roast, ₱ lb	18 @20 c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Mutton chops, ₱ lb	20 c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb	12½@20 c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10 @12½c
Ham, ₱ lb	16 @17 c
Sugar cured shouldets, ₱ lb	12 c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10 c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c
Lard, ₱ lb	18 c
FISH.	
Trout, ₱ lb	12½@15 c
Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ₱ lb	12½@15 c
Herring, ₱ lb	6 c
POULTRY.	
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	50 @75 c
Old chickens, ₱ pair	70 @80 c
Dressed chickens	75 @$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, ₱ half peck	12½@15 c
Lemons, ₱ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ₱ doz	50 c
Pineapples, apiece	25 @30 c
Peaches ₱ ½ peck	25 @30 c
Grapes ₱ box	6 00@7 00
Pears ₱ box	40 @50 c
Plums ₱ box	5 00@6 00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	25 @20 c
New onions, ₱ doz	25 @30 c
Bermuda onions, ₱ half peck	40 c
Cabbages, ₱ doz	$ 90@1 00
Rhubarb, ₱ doz	20 @25 c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25 @35 c
Tomatoes, ₱ ½ peck	25 @35 c
String beans, ₱ ½ peck	25 @30 c
Watermelons	25 @50 c
Citrons	10 @15 c
Squashes	5 @10 c
Green corn, ₱ doz	30 @40 c
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Butter, choice yellow	30 @35 c
Butter, good to prime	20 @25 c
Cheese, ₱ lb	17 @20 c
Milk, ₱ gal	@23 c
Eggs, ₱ doz	16 @18 c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

Arrivals of Stock.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	9,622	10,030
Hogs	26,250	19,260
Sheep	21,000	30,400
Horses	54	....
Mules	20	....

STOCK SALES.

The sales of stock for the week ending August 26 (to noon), foot up as follows:

Cattle	5,327
Hogs	7,389
Sheep	14,882
Horses and mules	....

PRICES CURRENT.

The following are the prices current this morning, from which it will be seen that they differ but little from those of last week.

CATTLE.	
Choice steers 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 75
Choice steers 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 50
Choice steers 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 00
Choice steers 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 50
Choice steers 900 to 1,000 lbs	5 00
Stockers	4 25
Bulls	3 00
HOGS.	
Prime Philadelphias	$8 40@8 50
Good Yorkers	6 75@7 00
Light Yorkers	5 75@6 25
Common stock	5 25@5 50
Sheep.	
Extra, fine wool, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 50
Good, fine wool, 95 to 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, fine wool, 80 to 90 lbs	3 25@4 50
Common	3 50@4 00

It will be seen that the run of stock has not been so heavy this week, though prices on all good offerings were in nowise effected by it.

There was a full attendance of country buyers in the market, who were free purchasers of thin common cattle suitable for grazing. This helped to sustain prices for that kind of stock, otherwise there would have been a sharp decline. As it was, in the language of a circular before us, "the market was heavy and draggy, with a downward tendency." There were a limited number of Texan cattle in the market, which were very dull sale at $2 50@3 25. It will be seen by the quotations and sales given above and below that a few top lots of cattle sold up to $6 75.

The run of hogs, as stated, was not as heavy as last week. Choice hogs are fully as high as they were last week, whilst light Yorkers and grassers are off from 60 to 70c, the latter extremely hard to dispose of at any price. Keep them at home, gentlemen, until they are at least one-half fatted. On the whole the tone of the market was rather feeble.

SHEEP.

Though the number offered for sale was considerably below that of last week, the supply was fully up to the demand. Trade ruled more active than for some time past, and all the sheep in the pens would be disposed of ere the close of the market. Jersey ewes, however, somewhat dull sale at $1 20@3 00 ₱ head. Prime fat fine wooled sheep were in active demand.

HORSES AND MULES.

The few that arrived were merely fed, watered and rested, and then sent on the way East.

MILCH COWS.

The number of milch cows offered for sale was not large. Extra milkers sold up to $65 00, whilst inferior would not bring over $35 00@40 00.

GENERAL.

There was more activity in the market than we have observed for a long time. Sellers and buyers alike seemed in the best of spirits, all seeming anxious to conclude the business that brought them together in order that they might go on their ways rejoicing.

The weather continues cool and pleasant, which is largely in favor of the shippers of heavy fat stock, and it may be safely predicted that there will be little more, if any, extreme warm weather this year.

One reason assigned for the running into market at this early day of thin, unfed cattle from the West is, that the drought prevailing in that region has parched up the pasture to such a degree that owners are glad to get clear of them at any price.

Sales and Purchases.

Below will be found a number of sales from which the reader can gather the rulings of the market for the week ending yesterday:

Cattle.

WATSON & BRIGGS, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
168	16,340	$4 87	39 lambs	2,370	$5 25
45 lambs	2,120	4 00	24	4,240	4 00
170	13,130	4 40	413	27,960	3 75
198	17,250	4 80	184	14,210	4 40
162	17,070	5 25	92	7,700	4 75
90	7,630	4 75			

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
157	16,150	$5 60	400	7,350	$4 25
100	₱ hd	2 75	192	17,470	4 60
100	8,720	5 00	202	18,130	5 50
25	1,330	5 00	201	16,480	5 10

BAR IRON MARKET,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

A meeting of the bar iron manufacturers was held yesterday, at the rooms of the Western Iron Association, which was of considerable importance. The meeting is described as one in which the bar iron interests of the West were more widely represented than any similar meeting for the past four years. Representatives were present from nearly all the rolling mills of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Eastern and Southern Ohio and Kentucky. The meeting was held, as is usual, with closed doors, but the action taken in regard to card prices was made public to-day. We are informed that the meeting was unanimous as to the necessity of the changes made in the card.

The facts of the case are as follows: During the past six months the condition of the market has been such that a very general cutting of prices by means of discounts from the cards has been made. The meeting took this fact into consideration and adopted a new price-list, which will be firmly adhered to, in all respects. The new list is as heretofore, a three cent rate, and we note reductions from the old card rate of two-tenths of a cent on light bands, two to three-tenths on hoops, eight to nine-tenths on tank iron, and four to five-tenths on sheet iron. These are the alterations from the old card, but the action of the meeting with reference to the abolition of the discounts, which have been in vogue for some time, is such to really cause a material increase in the prices obtained by manufacturers. The discounts usual to the trade will, of course, be allowed in future, but all cutting under that figure will be discontinued, which, as we are informed by a leading member of the iron interest of this city, will amount to an increase of fully eight dollars per ton on the lowest prices realized this summer.

The action of the meeting was beyond all doubt a step in the right direction. During the past six months the prices at which the manufacturers have sold bar iron have been below the cost of production. The advance which we note to-day, does not carry the price above the first cost of the manufactured iron, but it is a movement in the direction of a more prosperous business for our iron manufacturers. The advance recently made by Eastern manufacturers has been fully maintained, and prices there are now kept firmly up to the 3c rate; and, it is said that there is a possibility of a still further advance. Here the demand for bar iron is improving and the prospects are in every respect much brighter. Although the manufactured iron business is not yet on a remunerative footing, the tendencies of the market are at present in that direction, and there is good ground for the hopeful anticipations, which are beginning to take the place of the rather desponding views prevalent six weeks ago.

The following is the new card rate of the Western Bar Association, adopted at its meeting yesterday.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 3-10c	⅝ inch	3 8-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅞ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Very short date selling as low as 4 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet at 486¼@486½ for sixty days and 489¼@489½ for sight.

GOLD

steady at 109⅝@109¾, closing at the latter price. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent., and for borrowing 2, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Customs receipts $650,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¼	5-20s, 1867	117¼
5-20s, 1862	112¼	5-20s, 1868	117⅝
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	117	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	117⅜	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	76½	N'th Carolina, old	19
Tennessee, new	75	N'th Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	28		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull and weak, and so continued until near the close, when a reaction set in and the market closed firm at about the highest point of the day. There was considerable activity during the last hour of business in Erie, Union Pacific and Quicksilver. The total sales were about 87,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific and 5,000 Wabash. The following are the closing quotations:

Canton	61	Do preferred	53½
W. U. Telegraph	76½	Toledo & Wabash	36
Quicksilver	29⅝	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	106	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells-Fargo	76	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅝	Do preferred	23
United States Ex	67¾	Chicago and Alton	99½
Pacific Mail	47⅝	Do preferred	101½
N. Y. Central	102⅞	Clev. Col. & Cin	63
Erie	31¾	Burlington & Q	102
Do preferred	47½	Lake Shore	73¼
Harlem	125½	Illinois Central	94
Do preferred	125	Panama	12
Michigan Central	74	Union Pacific st'ck	28¾
P., Ft. W. & C	87	Central Pacific bds	90⅝
Northwestern	38⅝	Union Pacific b'ds	84
Do preferred	56¾	Hartford & Erie	1⅜
Rock Island	101⅝	Delaware & Lac	108⅝
N. J. Central	105⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝
St. Paul	35⅝	Bankers' bills	487½

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The package trade remains quiet but there is more animation in jobbing branches. The *Bulletin* says: "The market for cotton goods is much unsettled and Pepperell, Laconia, Bates, Auburn, Continental, Gold Medal, Whitingsville and Andrescoggin bleached and brown makes are reduced in all widths. Denims are also lower. Prints and wool flannels in good demand."

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 white Wabash $1 19; No. 3 do, $1 15½; No. 1 red $1 14; No. 2, $1 09. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot and seller August 70½c; seller September 69½c; no grade 70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 45c; No. 2 do 43½c; Michigan 42c.

Cleveland Market.

their way to Ironton to get work, and were stealing their fare. The third man went aboard at New Richmond. The deceased attempted to jump to the steamer City of Portsmouth, lying alongside, from the stern of the Granite State, without being observed by the officers, and thus lost his life. Capt. Kerr said that had he made himself known properly, he would now be living, as his relatives, back of Ironton, are highly respected. The living brother remained on the boat, and continued the trip up the river, till Capt. Kerr gave him $10 and raised $3 more by contributions from the passengers, and sent him back to recover his brother's body.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: Mr. Miles Sells, one of the original owners of the Henry Ames, has been presented by the last owners with the fine portrait of Mr. Henry Ames which was presented to the boat. It is a fine work of art, and will be highly prized by him. Captain Jake Sedam is a well-known hunter of great renown, and, as a matter of course, loves his dogs, and will and does take great care of them. On his present excursion one of his favorite dogs cut his foot; Captain Jack sat up all night making a canvas shoe for his favorite. Next morning he put it on, and, after hunting with him all day, concluded to look at the foot, when lo! and behold, he had put it on the wrong foot of another dog—the wounded one being in camp all day. This is attributed by our informant to absent-mindedness, nothing else!

WEDNESDAY's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The low water season is again inaugurated. The crew of the Bostona was yesterday transferred to the R. W. Skillinger, and the latter steamer left for Huntington in the Railroad line, Capt. Isaac Bryson in command. The exchange will arrive from Wheeling this morning, and the Fleetwood's crew will be transferred to her to-day, and she will enter the Railroad line and leaving for Huntington this evening, Capt J. T. Campbell in command. The Emma Graham will be withdrawn from the Pomeroy trade upon arrival to-morrow, and will enter the Railroad line as a third boat, with Capt. E. S. Morgan in command, and Jas. H. Stratton in the office. The three steamers named will complete the Railroad line, and one of them will leave the foot of Broadway daily at 4 P. M., Sundays included, and connect with the train on the C. & O. R. R. next day.

ST. LOUIS Monday's *Republican* says:—The harbor at this point is improving somewhat, owing to the exertions of the city harbor-boat and the additional assistance of the Anchor line. It is the opinion of a number of steamboatmen that as soon as the river shall have reached a lower stage the channel will resume the old course.

It is with pain that we record another visitation of that ambushed enemy, paralysis, on another steamboatman. Capt W. F. Noel of the Jno. B. Maude was on Sunday evening last visited by a stroke of the disease while returning from the Marvin camp meeting grounds, affecting his whole right side. On Monday Capt Noel's life was despared of by his physicians and notwithstanding he was somewhat better yesterday and had partially regained the use of one of his lower limbs he was yet in a critical coddition. This is the third victim of the kind in one month that has happened to steamboatmen of this city, the first being Walter Dill, now confined in the City hospital and improving slowly; the second, Will. Woodruff, died after lingering a few weeks, and the third the unfortunate gentleman above mentioned.

The Amateur Regatta at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 25.—The oarsmen at the lake to-day drew for positions in the various races. The following are the positions of the four-oared crews, numbering from the west side:

Gramercy	1	Seawanhaka	8
Atalanta	2	Argonaut	9
Wah-wah-sum	3	Aargonauta	10
Duquesne	4	Beaverwyck	11

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We have for sale a small amount of

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REAL ESTATE,

STOCK.

Possessing a liberal charter, ample capital, and a thorough organization, this Company offers to the public unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of financial affairs.

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Deposit accounts received either in currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand, and after fixed dates, with interest, available at all points.

Collections of drafts, notes, dividends and coupons made throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Loans made upon approved collateral.

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This Company will issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, either perpetual or for stated periods; or at the option of the insured, will place the same in any other reliable Company doing business in this Commonwealth.

STOCKS.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, etc., upon commission, will be executed at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Purchases and sales will also be made for account of customers, upon the deposit of requisite margins, and carried for thirty, sixty or ninety days.

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Properties of all description may be registered for sale or rental, at a fixed commission.

Loans will be effected upon mortgage either for a terms of years, or temporarily.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

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JOHN C. FISHER..........Clerk.

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WHEELING STEEL.

Nails of Every Variety,
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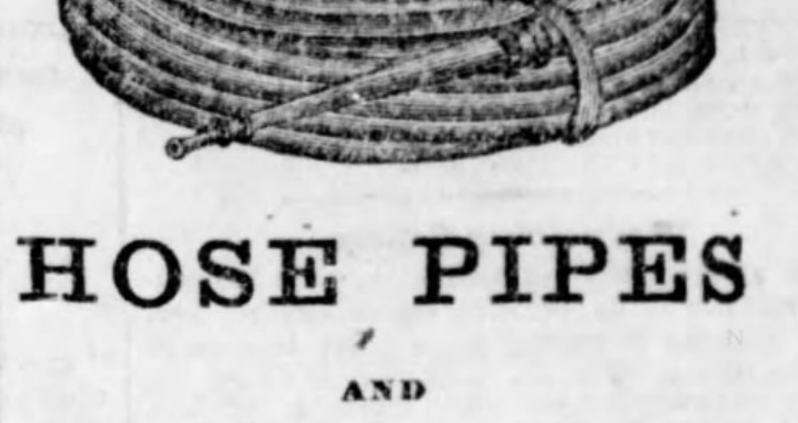

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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

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ARTHUR KIRK,

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PITTSBURGH.

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Held for Court.

Yesterday officer Carrigan made information before Acting Mayor McMasters, charging Mitchell, the colored man who committed unprovoked assaultu upon Mr. Little, with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was held in $1,000 bail for court.

A Reticent Victim.

A man known a "Bamphire," came into the drug store of McClurran & McKenna, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, last night, to have his wounded arm dressed. He had received a pretty severe cut on the arm, but positively declined to state how he received the injury, except that he was cut while "fooling" with a fellow in the Diamond.

Waynesburg College.

The anniversary exercises of this institution will occur as follows: Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday evening, August 30; lecture to the students, Monday evening, August 31; public examinations and reading for the Squier prize, Tuesday, September 1; literary entertainment and reunion, Tuesday evening, September 1; commencement exercises, Wednesday, September 2, 9 A. M.; meeting of the alumni, Wednesday, September 2, 2 P. M.

Runaway.

Yesterday a young men named John Trexler, a driver in the employ of Messrs. Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co., on Mulberry street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, met with a serious accident. He was unloading the wagon on Chartiers street, when the horses took fright and ran away, dashing down the street and into the yard of the firm's coffin works. In entering the yard the wagon struck the side of the gateway, and young Trexel was thrown violently to the ground, breaking his leg below the knee. The injured man was removed to his home on Evans alley, between Park and Fayette streets, and was attended by Dr. J. B. Johnson.

A Strange Explosion.

On Wednesday, at the Nonpareil Oil Works of Messrs. Warden & Oxnard, at Negley's run, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Mr. Andrew Carr, foreman of the works, was seriously hurt by a very singular explosion. He had turned the steam on to the "glue boiler" and was passing the melted glue into an oil barrel, when the glue boiler and the barrel simultaneously blew up from too great pressure of the steam. The boiler and the barrel were blown through the roof and went a distance of forty feet. Mr. Carr received numerous severe cuts and bruises, besides being severely scalded by the boiling glue.

Rejuvenated.

Rev. John J. Murray, pastor of the First Methodist Church, residence 94 Washington street, after spending his vacation, has returned to his charge in improved health, and feels fully equal to the arduous duties devolving upon him as the responsible shepherd of a large and growing congregation. During his absence his temple of worship, on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street, has been thoroughly refitted and repainted, outside and inside, and will be opened Sunday next for divine worship, and thereafter during the fall and winter. Rev. Murray is looked upon as one of our most able and eloquent divines.

Personal.

Among the many clever, elegant gentlemen in attendance upon the late Democratic Convention, whom we had the pleasure of meeting, we are pleased to note our old friend William P. Furey, Esq. Mr. F. is an unmitigated Democrat, and is now ably editing a newspaper in the interest of that party called the *Mail*, in Philadelphia, but he is so genial and accomplished a gentleman, it is a pleasure to differ with him. As one of the principal secretaries of the convention he was the right man in the right place, and contributed largely to the successful and rapid transaction of business. He richly deserves some tangible appreciation of his ability and services, at the hands of his party friends, and we hope soon to hear of them displaying their good sense in this direction.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Mount Olive Incline Plane Company have held their annual meeting. The report of the President, C. J. Schultz, Esq., shows that the net receipts for the past year were $12,515 21, and the running expenses were $9,634 46. The interest accounts footed up $6,038 74, showing a total expense of $15,673 20, or $3,157 99 less than the receipts. There were 227,906 passengers carried over the road during the year. As compared with other years the receipts indicate an increase of $345 34, and a decrease in the expenses of $2,000 80. The increase of interest accounts was $2,695 12, which $1,651 11 greater than last year. The actual earnings of the institution was about $3,000. The election for a Board of Directors resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: C. J. Schultz, Joseph Keeling, Peter Haberman, Bernard Krugh, Wm. Mittenzwi, H. W. Rolf, and Peter Derlin. The Board organized by the selection of Mr. Schultz as President, and Mr. Stamm as Secretary.

A Notable Wedding.

The First Methodist Church was filled to overflowing last evening to witness the wedding of Miss Ella J. Flanegin to Mr. W. A. Bunting. The wedding was announced for eight o'clock, and at that hour a large number of the friends of the hrppy pair had assembled, filling every seat. At half-past eight the bridal party appeared. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida J. Hyke and Miss Lizzie A. Coolley, while the happy groom was supported by Messrs. Bowman and Smith. The bride and bridesmaids were attired in the usual bridal white, and presented an exceedingly charming appearance. The ceremony was performed in a very appropriate and impressive manner by the Rev. John J. Murray, pastor of the church. After the ceremony was over, the bridal party returned to the residence of the bride's mother, where a reception was given, followed by a Terpsichorean entertainment, where the friends of the happy pair "chased the golden hours with flying feet" until late in the night, when the party broke up, expressing the best wishes and warmest congratulations for the young people so auspiciously joined together.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday, the following business was transacted:

James Linn, Sr., bankrupt, Washington county. The assignee's partial return to the sales of certain real estate presented and approved, and sale confirmed. Todd for assignee.

Eli P. Reckwell, bankrupt, Bradford county. The petition of L. J. Andrews to be relieved from the payment of certain interest due the assignee, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Philmore Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The appointment of Geo. Fisher, Esq., of Scranton, as assignee, affirmed.

The Trans-Allegheny Canal.

In compliance with the terms of the appropriation made last winter by Congress, for surveys for the various canal and river improvements suggested by Senator Windom, the survey of the Youghiogheny route with which our city is most closely identified is now being executed. It will be recollected that last summer the government engineers succeeded in establishing the practicability of the route by way of the Youghiogheny and Castleman rivers to near the Summit of the Allegheny mountains and thence through them, on alternate tunnels, by the waters of Wills Creek to Cumberland, Maryland on the Potomac river—from which point to Washington City, 104 miles, the Cheseapeake and Ohio canal is already completed.

The surveys this summer are under the personal direction of Col. Thomas S. Sedgewick, U. S. Eng'r. Corps, a gentleman of high professional and scientific attainments. He has under his charge three engineering parties, two of which have already taken the field. The surveys this season will be directed more particularly to the west side of the mountains. On the result of these surveys will depend the character of the proposed plans—as to what extent the Youghiogheny and Castleman admit of being improved by means of locks and dams—that is, how much of the route will be slackwater river navigation, and how much canal. Col. Sedgewick will also be able to report the cost of the work.

It is believed by many who have given this project attention, that should it become a question of national legislation to determine between this route and the proposed line through Virgina, via the great Kanawha and James rivers, which latter has engaged so much popular attention in the West, that we have on the Youghiogheny route more favorable points for consideration. Besides the developed wealth and population on this route, the cost of construction promises to be many millions less than that on the Virginia route.

In the matter of the construction of these canals, and in general in the matter of "cheap transportation" between the East and the West, our citizens so far have never taken the interest that the importance of the subject demands. Throughout the West, however, the demand for cheap transportation is heard on all sides. Last season this feeling exhibited itself in blind opposition to railroads, but since the fact is becoming evident that railroads can be operated only at the expense of consuming the major portion of their receipts, more attention is directed to these proposed canals. The fact that the Erie canal is still operated in New York—having earned since its construction over $39,000,000 over and above its first cost, enlargement and interest over all added, and in the face of its great railway rivals—is a standing reproof to the slurs so often cast upon canals, that they are "played out" or "obsolete."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The engagement of the G. L. Fox troupe has thus far proved a most triumphant success. Every evening the house has been crowded to its full capacity, and, to the credit of the performers be it said, every one went away pleased and satisfied. Mr. Fox is great as clown, while his brother is an excellent "Pantaloon." Of the artists who appear in the second act, full expression of opinion has already been given in this column, and entirely in their favor. The pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" will have three more representations, and all are advised to go and see it.

Seats can be secured during the day at the Academy box-office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The company now playing at this house are meeting with all encouragement in the shape of large audiences. The entertainment is good in all respects.

EXCEPTIONS FILED.

The Pipe Line Case in the District Court.

Yesterday, in the District Court, Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell filed the exceptions of the West Penn Railroad Company to the application of the Columbia Conduit Company for permission to file a bond and for the appointment of viewers by the Court.

The exceptions are: That the District Court has no jurisdiction; that the Pipe Company is not a valid and existing corporation; that the act of incorporation makes it only a private corporation and does not give it the right of eminent domain; the act of incorporation is unconstitutional, because it contains more than one subject not expressed in the title; the Conduit Company is not entitled to the benefits of the Wallace corporation bill of April 29, 1874; it has no right of eminent domain either under that act or under its original charter; the property of the railroad company is held in fee simple and must be used for railroad purposes exclusively; the Columbia Conduit Company never made any efforts to effect an agreement with the railroad company; the Conduit Company has no right to cross a public highway; the question has already been passed upon by the Common Pleas Court of this city.

The matter will be up for argument to-morrow morning.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Second Day's Session of the Convention.

THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Strong Appeal for Help—Fair Promises Made—The Soldiers and Sailors at Last Remembered—The "Nigger in the Wood-pile" Full Report of the Interesting Proceedings.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled yesterday morning at Library Hall, at the appointed hour. The attendance of spectators was not large, but the delegates seemed ready for business, and the Chairman, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, proceeded forthwith to announce that the sixth ballot for candidate for Supreme Judge was in order.

CANDIDATES WITHDRAWN.

Immediately the names of Messrs. Clark, Dallas, Trunkey and Ludlow were withdrawn from the list. In withdrawing Judge Ludlow, Col. Dechert spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Yesterday I had the honor of presenting to this Convention the name of a gallant standard-bearer for the position of Supreme Judge. His friends did not enter into a contest for delegates for him, depending entirely on the magnanimity of this Convention to honor one who had borne the burdens of the party so long. I desire in behalf of the gentleman and his friends to return thanks to the delegates of this Convention, for so handsomely supporting him in the five ballots already taken, and withdraw the name of James R. Ludlow. [Applause.]

JUDGE WOODWARD NOMINATED.

The sixth ballot was then proceeded with, and when the call had been concluded there was considerable applause, coming from the friends of Woodward, who had kept the run of the tally. The Chairman announced that the clerks agreed on the count and he proceeded to read the vote as follows:

Hon. Warren J. Woodward	128
Hon. Henry P. Ross	100

The Chair said: Hon. Warren J. Woodward having received a majority of all the votes cast, is declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The announcement was received with applause and demonstrations of joy on the part of many delegates. One from the stage yelled out "the ring is broken." Amid the confusion existing, Albert R. Schofield, of Philadelphia, who had been denied a seat in the Convention, appeared at the rear of the parquette, and violently gesticulating cried out, "The ring is broken." His further remarks could not be distinctly heard, and the Chair called upon the sergeant-at-arms to "put that man out."

When order had been restored, Mr. Yerkes moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which wes carried.

Mr. Witte was recognized by the chair. He said that the Committee on Resolutions had failed to have a full meeting this morning. He would therefore ask that the members be allowed to retire for one hour and that, meantime, there be no balloting.

A delegate suggested that as persons had been named for election as candidates for Lieutenant Governor, it would be well to dispose of that first.

Mr. Eldred thought the nominations of all candidates should be proceed with, and the committee could report after dinner.

Mr. Witte was satisfied with this, provided it be ordered that the committee's report be heard immediately after dinner.

Objections were, however, made, and the first suggestion of Mr. Witte was put in the form of a motion and lost.

The chair announced that under the resolution of yesterday the business was to proceed with the naming of candidates for the office of Auditor General. The following nominations were made:

Thomas J. Ham, Hon. Henry Sherwood,
Hon. Wm. Hartley, Jacob S. Dillinger,
Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, Col. James P. Barr,
Justus F. Temple, Hon. Dan'l H. Neiman.

In naming Justus F. Temple, Mr. Patton made an appeal for a candidate from Southwestern Pennsylvania. Greene county the home of Mr. Temple had never proved recreant to the Democratic party, and its claims should be recognized. It was now for the Democratic party to reorganize the government and purefy it.

A delegate announced that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Jacob S. Dellinger.

The nomination for candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs was declared in order next and made as follows:

Gen. Wm. McCandless, Thomas May Pearce,
Thomas N. Brooks, David Caldwell,
H. L. Diffenbach.

The chair announced a ballot for Lieutenant Governor, whereupon a motion was made and carried to reopen the nomination.

Thereupon Mr. Church proposed the name of Hon. Malcolm Hay, of Allegheny county, as a candidate for the nomination. The mention of Mr. Hay's name was received with good applause from all parts of the house.

Mr. Hay arose and returned his sincere thanks for the mention of his name and for the flattering manner with which it had been received. His friends, he said, must know that he had no such expectation. He had been disappointed in the main object of his attendance in the Convention, and Allegheny had a candidate for this position for whom he would vote. He could not under the circumstances permit his name to be used. The Democratic party want a good ticket and must then be successful. [Applause.]

The name of Mr. Hay was consequently withdrawn, and the ballot was proceeded with, with the following result:

North	30	Morton	30
Ziegler	27	Dewart	14
Stewart	27	Manley	12
Sowden	39	Black	3
Kane	14	McCune	3
Morris	12	Fox	3
Latta	19	Piolett	8

The Chair announced that there was no choice, and a second ballot was in order.

A letter from Mr. Morris was read, in which he asked his name to be withdrawn. It stated that the writer had no doubt of the glorious success of the Democratic ticket to be nominated.

[Voice, "We've been thinking that for many years."]

The names of Messrs. Stewart, Piolett, Black and Morton were also withdrawn.

The second ballot was taken, and resulted as follows:

North	58	Morris	18
Ziegler	30	Dewart	6
Sowden	34	Manly	20
Kane	24	McCune	1
Latta	39	Fox	1

There being no choice further ballots followed with names dropped from the list, and the third and fourth ballots resulted as follows:

	3d b.	4th b.		3d b.	4th b.
North	73	62	Kane	27	30
Ziegler	26	10	Latta	48	78
Sowden	35	42	Morris	20	..

After the third ballot the name of Mr. Morris was withdrawn, and after the foerth ballot Mr. Ziegler's name was withdrawn.

Before the fifth ballot was proceeded with, Mr. Swarer, in a few remarks of thanks, withdrew the name of Mr. North.

Mr. Eldred moved to nominate Mr. Latta by acclamation, which was defeated.

The ballot was then proceeded with, there being but three names before the convention. The vote was announced as follows:

Sowden	52
Latta	145
Kane	28

The chair announced that Hon. John Latta was duly elected the candidate of the Convention for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Beech moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Carried.

Considerable discussion took place as to time of adjournment.

Mr. Patton objected to any further delay in the business of nominating and said that very few resolutions were wanted by the Democracy.

Finally a motion that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to meet again at 3 P. M.

Mr. Church offered a resolution to collect fifty cents from each member for the expenses of the convention.

At the instance of the Allegheny county delegation the chairman decided the resolution out of order.

Mr. Witte announced that the committee on resolutions would meet in the hall immediately after adjournment of the convention.

On motion the convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was promptly called to order by the Chairman at 3 P. M., when a number of substitutions were made for delegates leaving.

Mr. Hemphill presented a resolution providing for the choice of members of the next State Central Committee, action upon which mas postponed.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was declared in order. Awaiting the appearance of the Chairman, the Secretary read:

READING, PA., August 27, 1874.

To S. E. Ancona and others:

Dispatch received. Heartfelt thanks to my friends. Have cordial acknowledgments made in my name to Convention for nomination, which I gratefully accept.

W. J. WOODWARD.

The dispatch was received with applause, and three cheers proposed, which were rather feebly responded to.

Another resolution relative to the organization of the next Central Committee was presented and laid over.

The Committee on Resolutions not being prepared, a gentleman moved to rescind the resolution of the morning relative thereto, which was carried.

A motion to proceed with the ballot for Auditor General was put and carried.

The names of Mr. Hartly and Mr. Barr were withdrawn, and the ballot proceeded with the following result:

Ham	30	Temple	92
Knipe	43	Neiman	45

The Chair announced that there had been no choice, and ordered a second ballot to proceed.

A BREEZE.

Mr. Moorhead, of Westmoreland county, obtained the attention of the Chair, and said he understood that a resident of Allegheny county, named Wm. H. Reel, had been substituted for a delegate from Luzerne.

A delegate asked whether there was any rule of the Democratic party to prevent such substitution?

Cries of no, no.

Chairman—Does the gentleman make a motion on the subject?

Mr. Moorhead—I move, sir, that the name of Mr. Reel be stricken from the roll.

After a short interval the Chair said the motion was not seconded.

A gentleman from Lancaster said their delegation was short four men, and they should have the same opportunity for representation.

Mr. Patton (excitedly)—I wan to know if any underhand game is being played! We don't want to be cheated. I now move, sir, that the name of the gentleman be stricken from the roll.

Several gentlemen objected, but the Chair said he must put the question.

Mr. Church—Mr. Chairman I am sorry that this question has arisen. But it behooves us to maker our record pefectly clear. Yesterday a friend was compelled to leave and had no one to substitute for him from his county. I believe this substitution to have been irregularly made, and this Convention should not recognize it. It is the business of this Convention to keep its skirts clean. Let Luzerne have substitutes from her own county, if such are here as visitors.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, explained that he understood the gentleman (Mr. Reel) had kindly yielded to solicitations and consented to act as substitute. He, no doubt, would act with the Luzerne delegation.

Mr. Patton—I withdraw my motion because of the generosity of my candidate.

The Chairman then ordered the call for the second ballot, and it resulted as follows:

Ham	30	Neiman	55
Knipe	42	Temple	113

The Chair announced that Justus F. Temple was elected the candidate of the Convention for Auditor General, and amid applause a motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried.

Mr. Patton, of Greene county, was unable to restrain himself, and proceeded to make a speech in which he returned thanks for the favor awarded to Greene county and South Western Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

The Chairman—The Convention fully recognizes the happiness of Green county. (Laughter and applause.)

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Witte read the following report from the Committee on Resolutions.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, do declare that the Republican party, since its accession to power, has violated the Federal Constitution, degraded the judiciary; prostrated industry; plundered the people, usurped power; loaned its credit to corporations without constitutional sanction; fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country; introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of Government, and among its office holders, and failure to dismiss them when exposed and convicted; appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country; increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations; overawed and ignored the civil power, and set up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of States; revived the sedition laws, and by federal legislation attempted to destroy the liberty of the press; dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed Civil Rights bill made a war of races imminent.

Therefore, charging these offenses on the Republican party, we call on all honest and upright citizens by so voting in November next as to produce a change and expell their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief:

First—That the present prostration of the industrial and commercial interests of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the Republican party, and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the Government.

Second—That we are opposed to governmental grants of the public lands to corporations, as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

Third—That we favor an honest and economical government—the lopping off of every needless expense; a reduction in the number of officeholders; the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and a return to the moderate sand plain customs of former days.

Fourth—That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or in that of their widows and orphans.

Fifth—That a steady effort should be made to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

Sixth—That we denounce the Civil Rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the rights of the States to control their domestic concerns in their own way; and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

Seventh—That while we recognize to the fullest and broadest extent that it is the duty of the State to secure to all the blessings of education, and hence, that our public school system should be generously sustained, we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools by law in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated, believing as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training the children in separate schools.

Eighth—That the leaders of the Republican party, having opposed the present Constitution of this state; invoking the Supreme Court to proclaim in advance of the vote for its ratification, partisan objections to its provisions; selecting to preside over its late State Convention a member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the Constitution as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, cannot deny their hostile attitude in the past to Constitutional reform, or deceive the people by false pretenses in regard to their future policy.

The resolutions were adopted.

A motion to proceed to election of a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs was then made and carried.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

McCandless	77	Diffenbach	29
Steele	12	Pierce	9
Brooks	18	Brodhead	6
Caldwell	37	McSherry	19

A second ballot was immediately ordered and resulted as follows:

McCandless	127	Diffenbach	18
Brooks	12	McSherry	33
Caldwell	17		

The Chair announced that Gen. McCandless having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly nominated the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The announcement was received with cheers and clapping of hands, and, on motion, made unanimous.

A resolution providing for the appointment of the next State Committee was presented and carried.

Mr. Deckert presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to acquaint the gentlemen nominated.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Deckert, Acker and Ancona the committee.

Mr. Baird offered a resolution providing that the next Convention be held on the first Wednesday of September. Lost.

A resolution of thanks to the Chairman was presented and adopted.

Mr. Woodward presented a resolution thanking the Democracy of the county of Allegheny and city of Pittsburgh for the hospitality extended to the members of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Furey presented a resolution that future State Conventions of the Democracy be held at the State Capitol. The resolution was voted down and the announcement of the result applauded.

Col. Deckert from the Special Committee reported that the candidates were not present but would be notified of their election by letter.

The business having been concluded, the Chairman, pending a motion to adjourn, arose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the uniform courtesy that you have shown me in my attempt to administer the rules that you adopted for your government. I thank you for the honor and the decorum and respectful behaviour that have characterized every member of this Convention. We are a representative body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and our principles and acts speak for the party we represent. By our conduct in this, the stronghold of our antagonists, we speak to them that we represent the intelligence and intellect of three hundred thousand poeple of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] By our resolutions against the Civil Rights bill and negro governments, we tell them that we represent the intelligence and the intellect wherever ignorance and corruption are found in those governments and so shamefully allied to themselves. [Applause.] Ignorance and corruption are the insignia of the Republican party wherever there is a negro government. Intelligence and knowledge, and morality and honesty are their antagonists. I have but this advice to give you: Go home, and let us strike the enemy everywhere in this broad Commonwealth in support of the candidates we have nominated, and in behalf of the doctrines we have enunciated, and when the Ides of November shall come a glorious victory will be the result. (Applause.) Again I thank you.

The address of the chairman was received with applause.

The motion to adjourn without day was then put and carried.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Candidates, Incidents, Etc.

That "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," was rather forcibly illustrated in the case of Mr. Ross and the nomination for Supreme Judge. On Wednesday evening, when the convention adjourned, after the fifth ballot, his chances looked extremely rosy, and nearly every person one met was predicting that there was no doubt of his going through when the next ballot was taken in the morning. It has long been understood that the white man is somewhat uncertain, generally, and it is now believed that delegates to Democratic Conventions are a little that way also. The Wallace wing of the party had been having things its own way so nicely, all along, succeeding in securing the temporary as well as the permanent organization, that the admirers and followers of the hero of the Coffee Pot, never dreaming there was doubt that their chief would lead them to victory, became a little reckless, which no doubt was the reason of their agreement to the adjournment on Wednesday evening, when their candidate for Judge was so near a nomination. This, as the result proved yesterday morning, was a great mistake. As a prominent member of the convention said to the writer, "Buckalew and Clymer are hard to beat when they pull together," and it seems they did "pull together" elegantly well on Wednesday night, for, when the convention reassembled yesterday morning, the pulling business had been attended to in a most masterly manner. Immediately on Mr. Wallace calling the Convention to order, the names of Messrs. Ludlow, Trunkey, Dallas and Clark were withdrawn, the field being left entirely clear to Messrs. Ross and Woodward. This looked like, and meant business. Heister Clymer came here to make his friend and townsman judge, and he was not particular who or what crowd he manipulated, so he accomplished his purpose, hence he was perfectly willing to join hands with the hero of Fishing Creek, as well as give up all claim to, or direction of the selection of any other candidate. Buckalew had no special interest in, or love for Woodward, but hating Wallace whom he looks upon as a rival, he embraced the opportunity to lay him out, which his friends claim he has done in the defeat of Ross.

Warren J. Woodward, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, was born in Wayne county, in 1822, and is consequently fifty-two years of age. He studied law in Wilkesbarre, the county seat of Luzerne county, is a nephew of Hon. George W. Woodward, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court—was elected President Judge of the Columbia county district about the year 1856, which position he held until the year 1861, when he was chosen President Judge of the Berks county district, and has since resided at Reading, Pa., where he still presides as Judge.

John Latta, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Westmoreland county, in 1836. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1864, serving in that body during the sessions of 1864, '65 and '66, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872 and 1873. He is an amiable, clever gentleman, but his nomination over an old wheel-horse like "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, is decidedly rough, and is another illustration of the fact that parties as well as Republics are ungrateful. That Mr. Zeigler possesses great ability, as well as a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and is otherwise especially qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the office of Lieutenant Governor, is admitted by all, and it is therefore hard to understand why he should thus be given the go by, and a novice in legislative as well as political experience, at least twenty years his junior, preferred before him.

Justus F. Temple, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, was born in Greene county, in 1824, and has lived there ever since. While a young man he taught school for twelve years, and afterwards served the people of his county as County Auditor, Register and Recorder and Prothonotary, during a period of fifteen years. At the close of his second term as Prothonotary, when forty-five years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and is now practising law at Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene county.

Gen. Wm. McCandless, the nominee of the Convention for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is a Philadelphia lawyer and an accomplished, genial gentleman, between forty and forty-five years old. He was a colonel in the war of the rebellion, and since that time served one term of three years in the State Senate. The Democracy of the First Congressional district of Philadelphia nominated him for Congress a few days ago, but he declined the honor on account of professional engagements. Of course, William understands that accepting this nomination will in no way interfere with his law business, and is willing to be made a sacrifice for the good of the party.

Among the defeated candidates for this position is Colonel Thomas N. Brooks, of Crawford county, a most worthy, honorable and talented gentleman, whom, as he appeared to desire it, we would like to have seen succeed, for the reason that we have a vivid recollection of the time when we were boys together, and having a warm side for the few like Tom who are left, it would have been a source of extreme satisfaction to have had an opportunity to chronicle the fact that his real worth had been appreciated by his party friends.

Loyal Hanna Camp Meeting.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This camp meeting was formally opened on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by the Presiding Elder, Rev. A. J. Endsley, D.D., preaching a very excellent sermon, which was listened to by a large and very attentive audience. A very deep spirit of worship seemed to pervade the entire encampment, and we hope from present appearances, to have a glorious meeting, and do much good in the Master's vinyard. The camp consists of about seventy tents from the marque to four or five hundred dollar cottage. L.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

MORE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Shields Cross-Examines Mr. Kennedy—Question of Responsibility and Competency—Tiresome Proceedings.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee, appointed to inquire into the alleged over-estimates in the construction of the new water works reservoirs met again last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

It was expected that Mr. Green, late Assistant Engineer, would occupy the evening in cross-examination of Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Green stated that he wished Mr. Kennedy sworn as to the facts he was to testify to during the evening.

Mr. Brown—He has already been sworn.

Mr. Grier—Not as to what he is going to testify to to-night.

Mr. Kennedy—I do not know whether I shall answer any questions Mr. Green may ask to-night or not. I refuse to be cross-examined by any person be they whom they may. I am willing to submit my sworn statement to the committee.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Green have you any other charges to make against Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Green—I have.

Mr. Brown—Call your witness.

Mr. Brown then called on Mr. Kennedy, who stated that he positively refused to be cross-examined, after which Mr. Thompson informed Mr. Green that if he had any charges to make they would have to be made to the Water Committee and not to this body. The resolution appointing this committee was at the request of Mr. G. then read.

Mr. Thompson objected to anything further from Mr. Green until charges were made, when Mr. Shield was called and stated that he had some questions to ask Mr. Kennedy which bore directly upon the question of estimates for the paving of the reservoir. The following examination then took place:

Mr. Shields—Mr. Kennedy, what have you allowed for stone delivered at Haight's run? Answer. Five dollars per yard.

Question. Do you know the actual number of yards laid on the slopes on the first day of May 1874. Answer. I have no knowledge of it other than the estimates which were given; have no knowledge of my own; never measured it.

Question. Would you regard a statement made by the Assistant Engineer in charge of Highland avenue Reservoir on the first day of May, 1874, for the purpose of showing to the principal contractor what was due the sub-contractor for stone paving laid up to that date sufficient authority? Answer. I should regard it sufficient authority if I had seen such statement, but I never did.

Question. If you should see such authority by the engineer in charge at that time recognizing his signature to such statement would you not admit that such estimate was correct? Answer. I should not recognize such statement if I had presented to me an entirely different statement also with the same engineers signature. I would not know which was correct.

Question. If you should see such authority by the engineer at that time recognizing his signature to such statement would you admit that such statement was correct? Answer. I should not so consider it if I had presented to me an entirely different statement also with the same engineers signature.

Question. Have you any reason to doubt the correctness of a statement under date of May 1st, for the month of June, made by Assistant Engineer, Mr. Green, addressed to Varner & Moural, sub-contractors for paving Hiland avenue, showing the amount of paving to that date? Answer. I have the same reason to doubt it as I had before, if it differed from that I received before from the same source.

Question. Did you ever receive from Mr. Green a copy of monthly statements furnished by him to Varner & Monroe, showing the amount of paving laid from month to month? Answer. I never did. But will say, that at one time after Col. Roberts' report, I asked Mr. Green for a recapitulation of his over-estimate which he gave me, but I did not give it much value in view of Mr. Roberts' report.

Question. You said, in answer to my question whether you would recognize the correctness of a statement made by Mr. Green under his signature. "I should not so consider it if I had presented to me an entirely different statement with the same Engineers signature?" Answer. (Statement presented) I think I never saw it in my life.

Question. Do you doubt its correctness? Answer. I don't know any thing about it.

Question. Do you believe that Col. Roberts report was a correct one? Answer. I have most entire confidence in Mr. Roberts ability as an Engineer, and hence do not doubt the correctness of his report. No two Engineers, however, could measure the work and get the same identical result; nor could the same Engineer be, taking the field notes, come exactly the same result.

Question. Did you have means of testing the correctness of Col. Roberts report after it was made? Answer. I did recalculate the work myself, and found the estimates as returned to me incorrect. I then requested Col. Roberts to make me some allowances for puddle material delivered, but he would not do it.

Question. Did you ever test the correctness of his return of stone paving laid at the date of his report? Answer. I never did: the difference was trifling.

Question. What means of information have you that the difference between stone paving actually laid and his report was trifling? Answer. I had simply the use of my eyes comparing the report with the estimate. I refer to Mr. Green's estimate.

Question. Did you ever discover any discrepancy between the estimates referred to in your answer and your calculation by eye of stone paving laid on Hiland avenue reservoir? Answer make calculations by eye when I have other means of making. It is for the purpose of making estimates that I had had assistant engineers, it being no portion of my duty to make the estimates myself.

Question. How would you detect an error in Col. Roberts' report of stone paving laid? Answer, I could only detect it by remeasuring the work.

Question. Did you ever verify the correctness of his report of stone paving laid by your own measurement? Answer. I never remeasured any portion of the work; I simply recalculated the excavation from Mr. Green's notes and the results made rather sick.

Question. Do you know whether Col. Roberts' report of stone paving laid is correct or not? Answer. As I said before, not having measured it I simply know nothing about it.

Question. What reasons have you for doubting the correctness of Mr. Green's statements rendered from month to month to Howard & Son, or Varner & Munroe, showing the accounts for work performed by the latter? Answer. As I have stated, I have no knowledge of the statements made to Varner & Munroe, and if I had, the statements differing from the ones presented to me in the monthly estimates, I could not of course tell if either was correct.

Question. In a statement I presented to the Water Committee on the evening of August 4, I said there were 509 yards of paving laid on Hiland avenue reservoir on the 1st day of May. Do you deny the truth of that allegation? Answer. I did not doubt the truth of it at the time, but I am not willing to admit the truth of it now, from what I have learned of the manner in which you took your measurements.

Question. At what time in the spring is stone paving allowed to be laid? Answer. The specifications show that.

Question. Is this statement in Col. Robert's report that 417 cubic yards of paving were laid (date of report, February 19, 1874) correct? Answer. Don't know in the first place whether Col. Roberts so states it. (Mr. Shields presented the report to Mr. Kennedy.) Have no reason to doubt it. Didn't know that Mr. Roberts was on trial.

Question. The estimate for month of August (No. 9) shows 175 yards of stone paving returned on Hiland avenue reservoir, at $6 a yard. Your previous admission that stone paving delivered at Haight's run had been estimated at $5 per yard, and the contract price for stone paving on Hiland reservoir being $9 per yard when laid, do you consider the item of stone paving over-estimated in that month? Answer. Don't remember of saying any such thing. That was an over-estimate which I pointed out to you after you came in, and for that reason I made that note that appears in the estimate.

Question. Did you ever point out that over-estimate to any engineer beside me? Answer. Yes, sir. I pointed it out to Mr. Green, and directed him to change his rate from $6 to $4 per yard, as subsequent estimates show. Several went in before I noticed it.

Question. In the following month of September, 1873, there are 318 yards of stone paving in Hiland avenue reservoir returned at $6 per yard. Answer. I stated before there were two or three made out that way, and I stopped it. It is not an over-estimate unless done designedly; it is a mistake. In any event it is not a mistake of mine.

Question. You scrutinize monthly estimates, as to contract price, when presented to you, before approving them? Answer. I scrutinized some of yours pretty closely, but the early estimates were frequently handed to me when the Commissioners were in session, waiting for me to act on them, and hence I frequently had no time to verify the correctness of the calculations, and that very hurriedly. An error might very readily escape detection.

Question. After you had given directions, as you say you did, to Mr. Green, to return stone paving at four dollars per cubic yard, and the price in succeeding months was returned at six dollars, being two dollars more than the contract price when laid, would an error of that kind easily escape your detection? Answer. The subsequent estimates were not returned at that price, and I don't see the pertinency of the question.

Question. Did you sign estimates without knowing whether the contractor was receiving contract price or not? Answer. As I said before, I frequently signed estimates hurriedly.

Question. Is this note on estimate No. 19 correct? (Estimate shown.) Answer. It is, if the estimate handed me by you was correct. The information I furnished was correct to the best of my knowledge at the time.

Question. Have you any reason to doubt the correctness of my return of stone paving laid to July 1st? Answer. No other reason than the manner you afterwards stated you had made your estimates by using a tape line fastened down at one end with a stone. Also from reliable information that you have never made an estimate in a proper manner since you have been on the work, unless you had other than your own party to assist you.

A QUESTION OF MEASUREMENT.

Question. Cannot one person make accurate measurements of stone paving without assistance, and by placing a stone on the end of a tape-line, and as accurately as if held by another person? Answer. He might or he might not, unless he had a tremendously heavy stone, and thoroughly pinning down the tape-line, and hence the measurement might be incorrect. In any event, it is not the proper way to take measurement, if assistance could possibly be obtained.

Question. Did I ever take an estimate in that way? Answer. My opinion is you have never taken one properly, so far as my information goes.

Mr. Brown to Mr. Shields—Did you ever measure the stone with a tape line for your monthly estimates? Answer. I have.

Question. Had you any assistance? Answer. I had. Mr. John Geblin and Emet Leow.

Mr. Shields was proceeding to continue questioning Mr. Kennedy when Mr. Thompson, of the Committee, asked what the object of the questions were. Mr. Shields said that Mr. Kennedy attempted to throw doubt upon his (Shields') estimates as well as others, and he wanted to show that the Chief Engineer should assume his responsibility, and should, so far as possible, know that the estimates presented to him were correct.

After some discussion the examination proceeded.

Mr. Shields to Mr. Kennedy—When you doubt the correctness of an estimate is it not your duty to withhold your signature to such estimate until you are satisfied of its correctness? Answer. The only estimate submitted to me of the correctness of which I doubted—that was yours—I did refuse my signature.

Mr. Shilds here stated that on the previous evening, at the meeting of the Water Committee, he had left a roll of paper containing his questions upon the mantel piece of the room, but they had disappeared, and he was somewhat embarrassed on acconnt of it.

Mr. Kennedy—I don't want any more of this. If he has any accusation to make let him make them and I will know what to face.

ABOUT PIPE LAYING.

Question. Has Howard & Son a contract for pipe laying on Hiland avenue reservoir? Answer. They have, on both Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs.

Question. Have they been laying pipe under that contract? Answer. They have not, as the matter of laying the pipes under the embankments is of the most vital importance to the safety of the work. I preferred to have it done under my own supervision by men trained to the business; and even, with all the precautions taken by me, the work as done has failed through ignorance in constructing the embankments, and the entire work of relaying the influent pipes from the affluent chamber will have to be done over again at greatly increased expense to the city for want of the proper supervision having been given by the engineer in charge of the Hiland avenue reservoir.

Question. This pipe laying having been done through your own supervision, as you have just stated, you alone are responsible, are you not? Answer. No, sir. The pipe laying was well and faithfully done, and only failed through the ignorance or neglect of the engineer in charge of the Hiland avenue reservoir, whose duty it was to see that the embankment was properly constructed overlying these pipes, and which he has failed to do, as an examination of the work will show to the most inexperienced.

(Mr. Brown, chairman, objected to the examination, as pertaining to the business of another committee.)

Mr. Kennedy—I would also state that with but a trifling exception the sizes of the pipes were so changed that the city had no proposal whatever for the laying of the majority of the pipes by the contractor, as the memorable fifty-inch pipe was not in the contract.

Question. Do you know what it cost to lay the twelve inch pipe in Howard's contract? Answer. I do not: do you?

Question. When did you first have information that the influent pipes of the effluent chamber would have to be relaid? Answer. The first time I had knowledge of it was this morning—the first time I made a thorough examination.

Question. In what manner was the embankment over and around the pipe just referred to, improperly made to produce or necessitate a relaying? Answer. It was piled up altogether on one side of the pipes, leaving the other side entirely unsupported and hence the material, acting like a wedge, forced the pipes from their position, although they were confined at both ends by solid cut-stone masonry, and also at every joint by collars of rubble masonry.

Question. Were you on the work during the construction of the embankment around those pipes? Answer. I was during a portion of the time, and directed that the puddle should be carried upon both sides of the pipe. It is no portion of my duty, however, to superintend the details of the work. It is for that purpose that an Assistant Engineer is placed in charge.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.

Question. Is it your duty to correct errors when you see them by instruction to Assistant Engineer or by advice and consultation? Answer. It is, and I have so instructed you and also your assistants. It is no portion of my duty, however, to open up a school to teach assistant engineers their business.

Question. If you should open such a school wouldn't it be a failure in financial aspect for want of pupils?

Some discussion occurred here and some personal remarks were indulged in. The Chairman ruled the question out of order.

Mr. Kennedy—I shall refuse to answer any cross-examination by Mr. Shields. I am prepared to answer any and all charges that may be presented.

DRESSING THE SLOPES.

Question. The specifications say that a foot shall be dressed down from the inner slopes of the reservoirs, and that the contractor shall be paid excavation price for said foot. Was that foot dressed down on Hiland reservoir and allowed as excavation? Answer. It was in every case that I am aware of, and I speak positively on this point; whether it was allowed or not, I have no means of knowing, not having myself made the estimates, but that where puddling was done it evidently must have been cut off (this extra foot), and hence should have been allowed whether it was or not.

Question. What disposition was intended to be made of that extra foot of material, under the specifications? Answer. Well, as you evidently don't understand the specification I will explain; if this material—this extra foot—was suitable for puddle it was designed to make puddle of it, and if not suitable other material was to be placed in its place, and it remained; care was, however, taken to put suitable material there for puddle, and as a general thing it was so used.

Question. Then the material contained in this extra foot of dressing of inside slopes, if of proper quality, would be dressed down in the operation of puddling the slopes, would it not? Answer. It would, and was whenever it suited.

Question. Then that proportion of puddling on slopes containing this extra foot of dressing would, under the present manner of estimating puddling, carry with it the price of $1 10 per cubic yard, would it not? Answer. It would, and does, and was so intended at the time the specifications were drawn up, excepting an increase of price of thirty cents per cubic yard, as allowed by express authority of the Water Commission. I would also state that such allowance is customary, usual and necessary according to all the specifications of works in different cities of the United States that I have seen, without one single exception.

A QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The question of adjournment was debated at this point. Some members of the Committee wished to conclude Mr. Shields' examination of Mr. Kennedy or other.

Mr. Shields asked the right to be heard as fully as it might be necessary.

Mr. Kennedy objected to anything but accusations from Mr. Shields, and was willing to answer any.

Mr. Shields said he claimed that there was a violation of the contract, and that always in favor of the contractor.

Mr. Kennedy—I don't propose that you shall get anything from me to convict me. If I am charged with anything I am ready to answer.

Mr. Howard, contractor, asked leave to correct both gentlemen, saying that instead of $1 10 per yard the contract price was but 95 cents per yard for puddling the slopes. He was denied a hearing at this time.

Mr. Shields appealed to Mr. McCarthy as to whether his request was proper or not.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Shields, it is for this Committee to decide what shall be done.

Mr. McCarthy—Mr. Shields, your request is right and proper enough, but the object is to choke you off.

Mr. Harrison—Mr. McCarthy, that is not so; there is no such disposition.

Mr. McCarthy retired, and the discussion as to adjournment continued.

Finally, it being half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. Shields declined to proceed, and the committee adjourned until Saturday evening.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a regular meeting of the Central Taxpayers' Union was held at their room, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street.

In the absence of the regular chairman, the meeting was called to order by one of the Vice Presidents, Isaac Jones, Esq., Mr. George S. Finley acting as secretary.

A motion to accept the resignation of Mr. Dunlap as permanent chairman of the Union was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. A. O'Keefe, Isaac Jones, Esq., was elected permanent chairman.

Mr. Alex. King nominated Mr. Joseph Dilworth as Vice President, vice Mr. Jones elevated to the Presidency.

On motion, Mr. Finley was elected permanent Secretary.

Mr. King, from the committee appointed to procure another room to meet in, reported that the committee had come to the conclusion that the present room answered the purpose as well as any that could be gotten for the money.

On motion, the committee was continued for another week.

Mr. John Kelly moved the appointment of a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it should be to appoint the various committees required to transact the business of the organization.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. John Kelley, Judge Mellon, A. P. Norton, R. J. Powers and R. J. Baum were appointed the committee.

The committee appointed agreed to meet at at the office of R. J. Powers, Esq., No. 64 Grant street, on Monday afternoon next.

Judge Mellon said he had been told of a little transaction in connection with letting of contracts at the Water Works, by a person qualified to know whereof he spoke, that the city had been made to pay $50,000 extra in order that the contractor might be able to grease the palms of officials. To probe into those dark transactions, he said, would be one of the objects of the Union.

Mr. Finley strongly urged the necessity of finding what standing the organization had in court, and see whether that little transaction relative to retaining the perquisites of the Mayor's office would be binding. He thought no stone should be left unturned to upset the last municipal election. He strongly urged immediate action, and stated that if the present union failed to effect reform he would lose faith in such organizations, and never interest himself in another during his natural life.

Mr. W. W. Wallace referred to the absenteeism so prominent in their meetings and moved that those who attend should invest themselves with the power of erasing the names of absentees who fail for two meetings to attend without good excuse. The motion prevailed.

Some further routine business was transacted, and the Union adjourned to meet again in the same place next Thursday.

Interrupted Temperance Meeting.

Last evening a party of crusaders held a temperance meeting on the pavement in front of Ruckheisen's saloon on Sixth street. As on a previous occasion, brimstone was burned in the vault under the pavement, in the hope that the fumes would drive the ladies away. One of them promptly detected the attempt however and rolled a barrel over the iron grating of the vault. The result was comfortable to the ladies, but the reverse of comfortable to the man who was in the vault burning the brimstone. He, we are informed was well nigh suffocated by the confined vapors he had produced. The brimstone experiment being a failure, pepper was next tried, and was liberally thrown among the ladies by some individuals who were bent on breaking up the meeting; and that no legitimate efforts might be wanting, somebody in the crowd threw one or two eggs at the praying band. None of the ladies were struck, however, and one of the eggs so far missed its purpose as to strike a peanut vender who was coming across the street to see what was going on. Notwithstanding the attempts made to break it up, the meeting was continued to its intended conclusion. The whole affair speaks for itself, and we forbear to characterize it.

Obituary.

Yesterday Mr. Stehpen T. Northam, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Pittsburgh, died at his residence, in the sevebty-first year of his age. For many years past he had been Secretary of Duquesne Chapter, A. Y. M. A large circle of warm friends will mourn his death.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. John Williamson Butler, known to nearly all our citizens, died, at Clarksville, Tennessee, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Butler was a commission merchant for many years, on Water street, in this city, as a member of the firm of J. W. Butler & Bro. The firm at one time controlled nearly all the Nashville freight. Mr. B. was also a steamboat agent. He retired from business about 1850, and lived for several years on Squirrel Hill. He subsequently removed to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he died.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Mr. Charles Limford, the artist, of this city, is seriously ill, from sun stroke, in Philadelphia.

NOW Lieutenant Chidlow, of the East End, is to be investigated for refusing to arrest parties for disorderly conduct when he did not see the disorder.

COLLECTOR STEEL, of this city, has received from the Treasury Department at Washington, $150,000 on account of the purchase money for Third avenue and Smithfield site.

YESTERDAY afternoon Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon county, United States Senator from this State, arrived in the city, accompanied by his wife, and is the guest of Hon. David Reed.

OFFICER LANG, who was so badly beaten by unknown parties on the South Side a few nights since, is much worse, and is considered in a precarious situation. Erysipelas has set in, and his recovery is thought to be doubtful.

THE names of ten or twelve persons in Allegheny, were yesterday morning returned by officer Richard Geary, for constructing wooden buildings without first obtaining a permit, as required by ordinance. Warrants will shortly be returned.

YESTERDAY D. K. McGonnegle, Esq., of the Quarter Sessions Court, was thrown from his buggy over an embankment on the South Side, near the Monongahela bridge. He was considerably bruised, but his injuries are not dangerous. The horse was killed and the vehicle nearly demolished.

PASTOR of the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Knox, has just returned from a trip to the mountains, bronzed and sunburned, but greatly improved in health. His church will be reopened the first Sabbath in September. The large auditorium is expected to be finished and dedicated within a month.

GEN. R. B. MCCOMB, of New Castle, Pa., will deliver the annual address before the Society of the One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Roundheads), at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, on the 17th of September next. The General is a candidate for Law Judge in Lawrence county at the coming primaries, on the Republican ticket.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—The Heater Contract—Reports of Committees—Business Transacted.

A stated meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, there being a full attendance in both branches.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President McBrier, Mr. McNeill occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ackley presented the resignation of Mr. Geo. D. Riddell, as a member of the Select Council, and moved that it be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Patterson. Petition of Bernard Gray for grading done in the Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. Ackley. A resolution recommending an election of a Councilman to succeed Mr. Riddell. Adopted.

Mr. Rineman. A petition from the citizens of the flooded districts, asking Councils to take measures to prevent a repetition of the flood of July 26th. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Surveys.

Mr. Witmer presented petitions from citizens of McClure avenue asking Councils to suspend the opening of said avenue for nine months, on account of the losses they had sustained by the flood. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Phillips. A number of petitions for board walks and other street improvements, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. J. C. Patterson. The report of the Street Committee. Accepted.

Also, the following ordinances, which were passed finally, except where otherwise noted: For the construction of a main sewer on the old city line, from Church alley to Concord street; for the construction of a lateral sewer on East and Mill streets; for sewer on Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to Manhattan street, (laid over); for a sewer on Fayette street, from Manhattan to Fulton, (laid over); for the grading, paving and curbing of Charles street, from Taggart street to the Perrysville plank road; for grading, paving and curbing of Church avenue, from Cedar to Madison avenue.

Mr. Rinehart. Report of the Survey Committee. The following ordinances accompanied the report: For the repealing of an ordinance opening Humboldt street from Diana street to the old city line, on another plan. Passed finally.

Unfinished business was then taken up. Mr. Patterson presented an ordinance changing the name of Back lane to Woodland avenue.

Mr. Ackley called up the ordinance passed in C. C. giving the Plymouth congregation the privilege of erecting a frame church building, and S. C. concurred.

Mr. Bepler moved that Council reconsider its action on the opening of Refuge street. Agreed to, and the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. McNeill presented the report of the Gas Committee on their interview with the Allegheny Gas Company, relative to the price of gas. A long discussion ensued, and at its conclusion a resolution accepting the offer of the Gas Company was passed.

Business from Common Council, was then taken up and concurred in, except when otherwise noted. The ordinance for building a chute to carry the refuse from Butcher's run out into the Allegheny river, was non-concurred in.

Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common branch met at about half-past seven o'clock, President Long in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hastings presented the petition of Mr. Keating, for permission to erect a watering trough and fountain. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Witmer, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Pine alley, Ninth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a remonstrance against construction of lateral sewer on Pine alley, Ninth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Walton, a remonstrance against change of course of sewer on Spring Garden avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Johnston, petition for lateral sewer on Western avenue. Referred.

Mr. Eberhardt. Communication of Louis Hunderga, residing on Troy Hill, setting forth that much damage had resulted to his property by grading of Troy Hill road. He claimed $1,500 damages. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Sholes. A petition for a lateral sewer on Monterey street. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Kredel. Resolution for laying a stone crossing on Chestnut street. Street Committee.

Mr. Eberhardt. A resolution to establish a grade on Ley street, Troy Hill. Street Committee.

Also resolution instructing viewers on Return street, Troy Hill, to make a report on damages occasioned there by grading of Troy Hill road. Street Committee.

Mr. Hastings. A remonstrance from citizens of Third alley, Third ward, setting forth that a resident there habitually kept the carcasses of dead animals in his stable over night, greatly to the detriment of the health of citizens residing there, and also that two other citizens kept their stables, &c., in an unwholesome condition. Health Committee.

Ordinance granting to George Kress the right to erect a frame stable on Ohio street. Passed finally.

An ordinance granting to Frederick Westphal the right to erect a frame carpenter shop. Passed finally.

Mr. Selling, from the Wooden Building Committee, reported adversely to allowing persons to erect frame stables in the flooded districts.

Ordinances were reported for passage as follows: Granting to George Krebs the right to erect a frame stable on Ohio street, Eighth Ward; granting the right to Frederick Westphal to erect a frame carpenter shop on McClure avenue, Eleventh Ward.

Report received and ordinances passed. The adverse report was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Brown from the Gas Committee reported a resolution which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to place to the credit of the gas appropriation, all the amounts collected by the Mayor from parties who have injured or destroyed gas posts and lamps.

Report accepted and resolution passed.

From the Committee on City Property, Mr. Cochran submitted a report, setting forth that the Councils empowered the committee to advertise for proposals for apparatus to heat City Hall.

The committee advertised, and the bids received were as follows:

C. Bourne	$8,100
Craig Brothers	6,900
Blake & Shotwell	6,900

Tht committee adjourned to give members an opportunity to investigate the merits of the several kinds of apparatus. On July 24th the committee held a meeting and eight members were present. The vote taken to let the contract stood four to four on each of the two lowest bids. It was agreed that the absent members be allowed to record their vote whenever they came in subsequently, and when all had voted the contract should be let. The vote stood as follows: Blake & Shotwell, 7; Craig Brothers, 6. A motion was made that the members be allowed to change their votes if they so desired. Ayes, 3; nays, 4. The Chairman decided the motion lost. It was then moved to let the contract to Craig Brothers, which was decided lost by a vote of four to three, the Chairman holding that a majority of the entire committee was necessary to the letting of the contract. The committee therefore submit the matter to Councils. As the season is rapidly advancing, something must be done, the committee not having agreed on the question of whom the contract should be let to. Received and filed.

Mr. Hastings moved that the contract be let to Craig brothers.

Considerable discussion ensued on the merits of the competing apparatus, some of the arguments being emphatic in a marked degree.

Mr. Stone at length moved, as an amendment, that the matter be referred back to the committee for a fuller investigation and a more thorough report as to the comparative merits of the two heaters, as the Councils, with the information before them, were not prepared to vote.

Mr. Price moved to amend by appointing a committee of five, three from the Common and two from the Select branch of Councils, to contract for the putting in of a heater.

Mr. Cochran considered that the Committee on City Property was as competent to let the contract as any committee that could be appointed. It should have let the contract previously, and would have done so, but for unfair dealings.

Mr. Price protested strongly against the assertion that unfair dealings had taken place in the committee.

Mr. Hastings was in favor of a direct vote on the contract being taken now by Councils.

The vote on Mr. Price's amendment, to appoint a special committee, was taken, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 13 to 10.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Stone's amendment, to recommit the matter to the committee and was lost.

Finally the vote was taken on the original motion of Mr. Hastings, to instruct the Committee on City Property to let the contract to Craig Brothers. The motion was carried by a vote of 15 to 10.

A resolution, authorizing the placing of fire plugs was adopted.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and various petitions, remonstrances and minor ordinances, which had been previously laid over, were disposed of.

Council adjourned.

On the Rampage.

Last evening a steer which had got astray raised a considerable disturbance and came to an untimely end at the corner of Seventh and Smithfield street. The animal, it appears, was first noticed in the afternoon lying down in the metal yard, on Seventh avenue, and was very quiet and well disposed. The boys of the neighborhood, of course, could not permit that state of affairs, and commenced throwing stones at the steer and driving him about. Men joined in the sport, and the animal, as was to have been expected, became very much excited, and "charged about" at a lively rate. Then several balls were fired into him, with the soothing effect that might be anticipated. Between six and seven o'clock he made his way up Seventh avenue, and started to run into the drug store of K. L. Laffer & Co., on the corner of Smithfield street. A man, whose name we did not learn, was passing the door at the time, and the steer struck him and knocked him into the store. The man picked himself up and started to run across the street. The steer turned on him, knocked him down in the gutter, and gored him in the face, though without seriously injuring him. A passer-by fired at the animal at this stage of the proceedings, and the ball took effect in the excited bovine brain. The steer fell, and a butcher in the crowd cut the throat of the wounded creature, thereby putting him beyond further active mischief. The injured man had his wounds dressed in the drug store, and was able to go out and view with satisfaction the remains of his horned assailant.

Another wild steer, that had escaped from the East Liberty stock yards, created a great disturbance in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards yesterday afternoon. It occasioned considerable alarm among the women and children, and put many of them to flight. The animal was pursued, and after a long chase, was finally brought to bay, and a man named John Arras succeeded in cutting the animal's throat, and so putting him out of harm's way, and the way of harming.

Died Suddenly.

Mr. David G. Bown, of East Liberty, died very suddenly at his house on Wednesday evening. For a day or two he had complained of not feeling well, but nothing serious was thought of his illness. Early on Wednesday evening he was preparing to retire, when he fell over on the bed and instantly expired. He was a baker and confectioner. He leaves a wife and four children.

Country Merchants

who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will do well to remember that McClurran & McKennan, 85 Market street, are selling the above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Their stock comprises every article in the Drug line sold in country stores, and as this firm have, for a long time, made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, &c.* The reputation this house has acquired for selling none other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, and have special arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied with all new goods as fast as they appear, and from this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual elsewhere. Country merchants that consult their interest will certainly call on this firm, examine their assortment and obtain prices. They will be pleased to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

GREED FOR GAIN.

Adulteration in Food and Drink—Something for the Ladies, Too.

[From the Boston Globe.]

We adverted, in the course of a brief review of the report of the Board of Health of this city, to that portion of it coming under the head of "Chemical Analyses of Articles Liable to Adulteration," and treating upon the frauds practiced upon the public by manufacturers of and dealers in the various preparations coming under the head of necessaries and luxuries of life. Anxious to know just how far these frauds extended in this city, and to what extent the people were justified in believing in their existence, the Board authorized the purchase, in sufficient quantities for analysis, of samples of articles in daily family use, and submitted them for analyzation to one of our best practical chemists. These articles included yeast and baking powders, tea, coffee, sugar, vinegar, confectionery, pickles, canned fruit, chocolate, pepper, spices, cream of tartar, kerosene, and malt liquors. In addition, the principal preparations for the skin and hair so extensively advertised throughout the country were subjected to like tests. In the report an exact analysis of the component parts of these various samples is given, leaving the reader to judge of his chances for long life and freedom from dyspepsia as a regular consumer of artificially prepared edibles and drinkables.

As far as Boston goes, the old tradition of "sanding the sugar" goes for naught. Out of fifteen samples purchased at different places, not one presented traces of adulteration, and while the confectionery tested was in most cases adulterated with flour, nothing absolutely harmful was detected, except in the sugar toys, where a variety of colors were used for effect. The yellow coloring in these toys was found to be due to antimony and lead, the green to arsenic and copper, and the blue to Prussian blue—all deadly poisons. Mothers will do well to take a hint from this statement, that the days of their children may be long in the land. Five samples of ale and lager beer were tested to ascertain whether the wholesale charges of their adulteration, so constantly made, were well grounded. It has generally been supposed that picric acid, alkaloids, etc., were added by manufacturers to increase the bitterness and intoxicating power; but, according to the report, "no indications were obtained of the addition of any deleterious body," leading to the belief that the adulteration of malt liquors in this part of the country is of very rare occurrence. Chocolate was shown to be largely adulterated with sugar and flour, and prepared coffee with chickory, peas, beans, etc. Some of the preparations sold as coffee were found to be absolutely free from the presence of that berry. In teas, the fraud was even more universal and apparent. Only the low grade teas, such as are sold by grocers and dealers at from thirty to fifty cents, were tested. Some of the samples procured were utterly worthless. Most were made up of exhausted leaves, dust and small sticks and twigs, and in several were found lumps of clay and sand as large as peas. Out of a dozen samples, but two were found which, by any stretch of imagination could be called "tea." All the preparations of mustard, even that endorsed as "Extra Fine," were found to be adulterated with tumeric, and some with flour. Most of the samples of pepper were more or less mixed with husks, wheat, flour, etc. Of twenty-two specimens of kerosene examined, only two were found which could be used with perfect safety, the majority of them being absolutely dangerous. It is asserted, in this connection, that all the "patents" and "secret processes" professing to purify kerosene oil and render explosive oil safe, are unmitigated humbugs. Some of these, which are retailed at seventy-five cents and a dollar a box, are shown to be potash, alum and common salt, slightly tinted with aniline color, and costing, box and all, not over two cents.

Ten of the most popular preparations for the hair and skin were carefully tested, the result in every case being the same. All the "Ambrosias," "Restorers," "Renewers," "Vitalias" and "Vigors" were found to depend for their value upon the chemical action of lead and sulphur. "There can be no doubt," says the analyst, "that the use of these preparations is attended with much risk from the absorption of lead into the pores of the skin, and thus into the system." Two suggestive points are noted in connection with these analyses; first, that preparations whose bases are metallic and poisonous should be advertised and urged upon the public as vegetable, and capable of renewing the hair; and second, the enormous disproportion between the cost and selling price of these dyes: the former, including the bottle, being but a few cents, while the latter ranges from $1 to $2. Some of the cosmetics and face powders are of even a more dangerous character than these. Some of them contain oxide of zinc or lead, and are totally unsafe; one, which has been in great demand as a "moth and freckle lotion," contains mercury, lead, zinc and bismuth, three of these being virulent poisons and sure of producing bad effects. Other preparations consist merely of highly perfumed chalk or talc, harmless in themselves, but while costing not more than one or two cents, with the box, are sold for fifty or seventy-five cents. It is no argument on the part of manufacturers to say that women would use these preparations in any case, whether their character was known or not. The suggestion of the analyst, that all cosmetics and preparations should state upon their labels whether they contain anything injurious in their composition, is an excellent, although a hopeless one.

These revelations will hardly be looked upon with favor by those immediately interested, but they are too important to be confined to the limits of a city document. The people ought to know what they eat and drink, and whether there is not a chance of eating and drinking something better at the same price. The general public is not educated up to the Mithridatic standard as yet, but it is very evident that it will soon need to be if this sort of thing continues. A little healthy legislation is needed in this direction, and we trust it will be moved for at the next session of the General Court.

A VERY QUEER AFFAIR.

An Undress Wedding.

[Montpelier Argus.]

By a strange perversion of legal principles, it was supposed by our ancestors that whosoever married a widow who was administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband, represented insolvent, and should thereby possess himself of any property or thing purchased by the deceased husband, would become an executor *de son tort*, and would thereby make himself liable to answer for the goods of his predecessor. Major Moses Joy became enamored of Mrs. Hannah Ward, widow of William Ward, who died in 1788, leaving an insolvent estate, of which Mrs. Ward was administratrix. To avoid the unpleasant penalties of the law, on the morning of her marriage with Major Joy, Mrs. Ward placed herself in a closet with a tire-woman, who stripped her of all her clothing, and when in a perfectly nude state she thrust her fair, round arm through a diamond hole in the door of the closet; the gallant major clasped the hand of the buxom widow, and was married in due form by the jolliest parson in Vermont. At the close of the ceremony the tire-woman dressed the bride in a complete wardrobe, which the major had provided and caused to be deposited in the closet at the commencement of the ceremony. She came out elegantly dressed in silk, satin and lace, and there was kissing all around.

* * *

Emigrants can't go West any more by paying the "cost of axle grease." The fare from New York to Chicago, which was $5 a few days ago, is now $13, and to other points in like proportion.

Prehistoric Allen probably thinks his present imbecility would constitute him a more creditable Democratic Presidential candidate than would the vigorous Bourbonism of his earlier days.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, August 27.—Market quiet and unchanged; middling 16c. Receipts 10 bales; sales 50 bales.

GALVESTON, August 27.—Market quiet; good ordinary 14c. Receipts 399 bales.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—Market dull; middling 15½c. Receipts 132 bales. Exports, coastwise, 208 bales. Sales 55 bales; stock 3,674 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 27.—Market heavy; middling 15¾c. Net receipts 153 bales; gross 153 bales. Exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales 82 bales.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Cattle opened active and higher, but under heavy receipts, and closed 25@37½c lower; very best on sale $5 25@6 87½ that generally rated first quality; $4 00@5 25 for medium or good; fair quality $3 25@4 00. Receipts 3,176 head; sales 2,234 head.

Hogs—In moderate demand; tops 25@50c lower, at $8 00@10 00; few extra at $10 50. Receipts 541 head.

Sheep in moderate demand; fair to extra $4 00@5 25. Receipts 451 head.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—River stationary. Weather clear; mercury 90. Departed—Indiana, New Orleans; Ste. Genevieve and Chester, St. Louis.

CAIRO, August 27.—Arrived—Coal Hill, Ohio river. Departed—Aconia, Vicksburg. River 5 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, August 27.—No boats up or down to-day. Weather warm and clear. River falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Rainy and pleasant. River falling, with 3 feet 1 inch in the canal, and 1 foot 1 inch in Indian chute. Arrived—Shippers' Own, Cincinnati; Eddyville, Evansville. Departed—Mattie, New Orleans; Eddyville, Cincinnati; Shippers' Own, Evansville.

Pittsburgh Monumental
Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Customers Will Avoid
impositions and counterfeiters' imitation by seeing that each barrel or sack of
Pearl Steam Mill 2 Star
and
Pittsburgh City Mills,
bears our name in full.
MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.

We Manufacture All
brands bearing our own name, and guarantee each sack or barrel to be what we represent.
MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.

The Reading *Times* says: Irwin Dengler, a young somnambulist of about twelve years, son of Mr. Effinger Dengler, saloon keeper, Birdsboro, had a terrible fall on Friday night last, about midnight, and made a narrow escape from death or serious injury. He got up in his sleep, walked to the open third-story window of the room in which he slept, and thence pitched headlong out into the darkness to the brick pavement below. His screams aroused his parents, but by the time they got up, the boy had passed into the house, and managed to crawl up stairs to his room. A physician was sent for, who pronounced that young Dengler's injuries were not of a dangerous character, and that no bones had been broken. He was considerably jarred and stunned by his fearful tumble, however, and complains of soreness and wounds about his ribs and other parts of his person. A lucky boy he is, indeed, to come off so easily.

DIED:

BUTLER—In Clarksville, Tenn., on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., JOHN WILLIAMSON BUTLER, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of S. A. Cosgrave, No. 243 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BOWN—At his residence, Penn avenue, East End, on Wednesday evening, August 26th, 1874, at 6:15 o'clock, D. E. BOWN, aged forty-four years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.

Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER....Lessee.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE INIMITABLE
GEORGE L. FOX,
In his Famous Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY!
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT!
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2!

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE, Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS....Stage Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TO-NIGHT.
Chas. Howard, Harry Kernell, the Bennetts, the Brandt Sisters, and all the Stars.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA, SS:
ABRAHAM CUTLER, et al., vs. STEAMBOAT JAS. E. RANKIN, } In Admiralty.

In obedience to an order entered on the 13th day of August, 1874, in the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Virginia, in the case of Abraham Cutler, et al., against the steamboat Jas. E. Rankin, her engines, tackle, outfit, apparel and furniture, and upon certain intervening libels in said case, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest and best bidder, said steamboat Jas. E. Rankin, her engines, tackle, outfit, apparel and furniture, at the Public Landing in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, on TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth (¼) the purchase money, or such further sum as the purchaser or purchasers may elect to pay in hand in cash, and the remainder of the purchase money in two equal installments payable in four and eight months, respectively, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with personal security, to be approved by the Marshal, for the deferred installments of the purchase money.

HEDGMAN SLACK,
U. S. Marshal District West Va.,
by WM. H. IRWIN,
Deputy Marshal.
CALDWELL & CALDWELL, Proctors.
Wheeling, W. Va., August 20, 1874.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 24, 1874. }

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, September 21, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the

Marine Hospital Building and Grounds

Situated in this Port.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above, will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made. A Certificate of Sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the interests of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
Surveyor of Customs.

GIFT CONCERT.

SECOND AND LAST
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Masonic Relief Association
OF
NORFOLK, VA.
THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874
Under authority of a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 8th, 1873.
50,000 TICKETS—6,000 CASH GIFTS.
$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
A NEW FEATURE, TO WIT:—A Gift is Guaranteed to one of every ten Consecutive Numbers.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		$30,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		5,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		2,500
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF		2,000
15 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	15,000
28 Cash Gifts of	500 each	14,000
43 Cash Gifts of	250 each	10,750
79 Cash Gifts of	150 each	11,850
250 Cash Gifts of	100 each	25,000
578 Cash Gifts of	50 each	28,900
5,000 Cash Gifts of	10 each	50,000
6,000 CASH GIFTS, aggregating		$250,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2 50; Eleven Whole Tickets or 22 Half Tickets for $100. No discount on less amount.

NO INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS.

This Concert is strictly for MASONIC purposes, and will be conducted with the same liberality, honesty, and fairness which characterized the first enterprise. JOHN L. ROPER, President.

Tickets entitled to Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, if purchased, directly or indirectly, at the New York Branch, will be paid there, on presentation, without charge, for thirty days from the fifth day after the drawing.

HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary.

Parties desiring to aid this undertaking can procure Tickets, and circulars giving full particulars, at the Branch Office of the Association, (Room 25,) 78 and 80 Broadway, New York, Or address MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION, P. O. Box 1417, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
MWF

ROOFING.

SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.
Gravel Roofing
SLATE.
Roofing and Dealers in Roofing Materials of all kinds.
City and Country Work solicited and promptly at tended to.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS!
116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINNIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after MONDAY, August 24, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:30 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.
Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:35 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:33 p m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.
Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.
Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia, 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 an 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation....4:01 and 7:11 p m.
Johnstown Accommodation....3:31 p m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday....1:21 a m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday....1:41 a m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday....8:41 a m.
Cincinnati Express daily....9:05 a m.
Pacific Express daily....1:41 p m.
Way Passenger daily....8:21 p m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation....5:11 and 9:21 p m.
Johnstown Accommodation....10:36 a m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time:
Mail Train....6:36 a m.
Express....2:16 p m.
Freeport Accommodation....9:11 a m, 3:21 and 4:41 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:21 and 10:51 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Accommodation for Butler, 6:36 a m and 4:41 p m.
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler....10:06 a m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler....5:41 p m.
Freeport Accommodation....8:11 a m and 1:41 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex.	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex.	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex.	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.	6:08 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:13 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:13 p m	Enon Ac.	8:48 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	4:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac.	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	3:58 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874. Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac.	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac.	6:30 a m
Kittanning Ac.	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac.	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac.	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac.	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex.	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac.	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac.	4:30 p m	Titusville Ex.	3:15 p m
Soda Works Ac.	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac.	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac.	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex.	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex.	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. N'ton Ch T.	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T.	10:05 a m

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